

ARMY



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AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 18.
WHOLE NUMBER 850.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

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"PEABODY-MARTINI" RIFLE.



The Standard Arm of Great Britain. Adopted also by the Turkish Government and used by its Troops, with great effect, during the late war.

The Long-Range Rifle of the World.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS OF HIGH RANK, ENGAGED IN THE RECENT TURKISH WAR GIVE THE STRONGEST TESTIMONY TO THE WONDERFUL EFFICIENCY OF THE PEABODY-MARTINI RIFLES WITH WHICH THEIR OPPONENTS WERE ARMED.

General TODLEBEN states: "The number of Turkish bullets which fell among the Russian ranks, when they were still 2,000 yards away from the defenders position, was such, that divisions which, at the outset, numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men, were speedily reduced to a strength of from 4,000 to 5,000; in other words, they lost half their effectives."

Captain KOUROPATKINE, speaking of the attack upon Loftcha, states: "At 2,000 yards from the Turkish position, Russian soldiers were struck down by the defenders' bullets, and at 1,500 yards men were falling rapidly on all sides."

General ZEDDELER, of the Russian Guard, states: "The Russians began to suffer loss at 3,000 paces from the defenders' position," "at 2,000 paces men were falling rapidly, and as the attack progressed, the reserves suffered nearly as much as the firing line."

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FALL MEETING, CREEDMOOR, SEPT. 1879.

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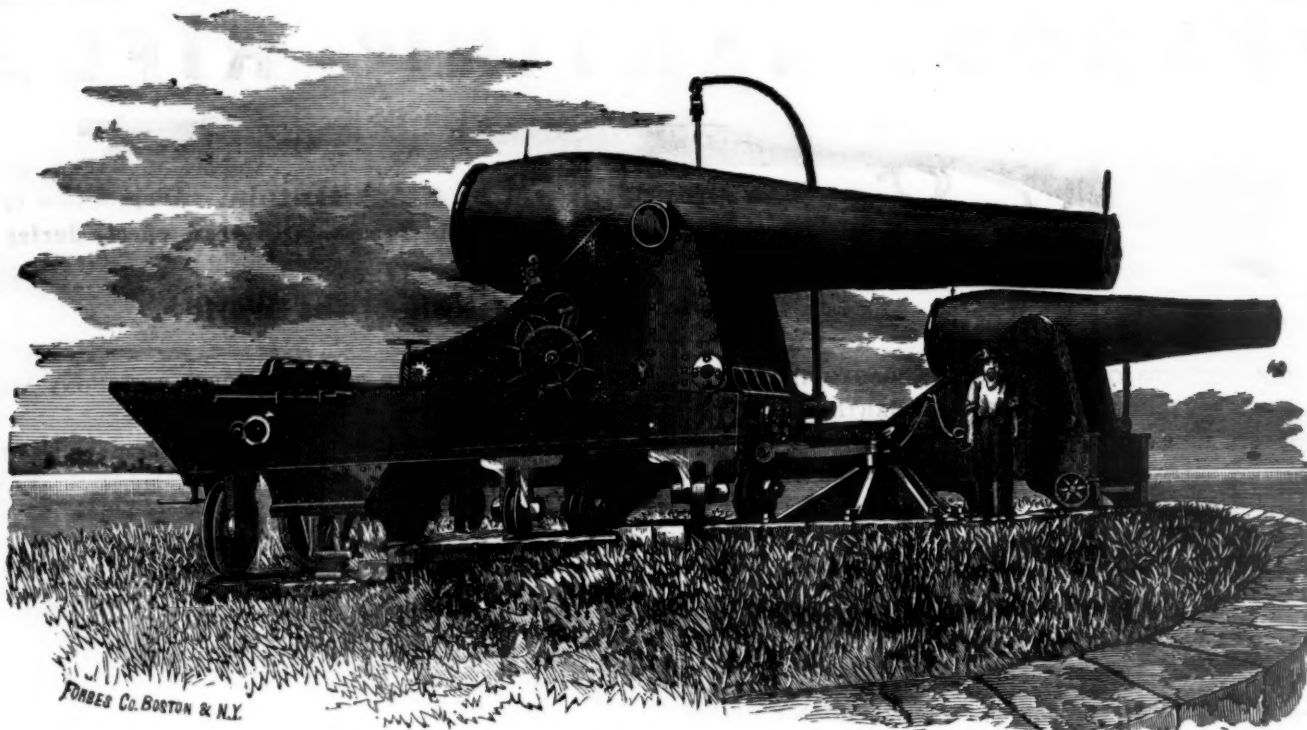
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The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook of the 10-inch and 12-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Benet states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the Governments of Europe, also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877) are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

Kind of gun.	Calibre. Inches.	Weight of gun. Tons.	Length of bore. Inches.	Charge of powder. Pounds.	Weight of shot. Pounds.	Muzzle velocity. Feet.	Pressure per sq. in. of bore. Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle. Foot-ton.	1,000 yards. Foot-ton.	2,000 yards. Foot-ton.	3,000 yards. Foot-ton.	4,000 yards. Foot-ton.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	162.5	110	700	1300	32,864	317.7	184	137.5	138.4	138.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.30	227.167	110	664	1329	29,106	315.8	180	132.6	130.9	128.8
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	252	110	770	1220	19,845	300.8	171.4	147.9	130.9	113.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.35	40	227	110	700	1408	31,750	348.4	208.8	173.3	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1264	47,040	184.3	132.9	100.7	88.3	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1438	167.9	122.7	107.5	88.6	74.8
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1429.8	38,000	157	122.7	90.6	80.4	68.3
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.409	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	150	117	96.8	76.5	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,600	168.4	125.6	111.8	96.8	79.7

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
George W. McCrary, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States,*
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, *Adj.-General.*
H. J. Crosby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-General Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel (with assigned rank of Brigadier-General) Albert J. Myer,
Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry.
Hdqs, St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A. G.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry,
commanding District: Headquarters, Helena, Mont. 1st Lieut.
Robt. Bates, Adj. 18th Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry,
Headquarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lieut. Edmund Rice, Adj.
5th Infantry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry,
Hdqs, Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Loun, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqs, Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Hdqs,
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 36th Infantry,
Hdqs, Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. J. S. Rodman, 36th In-
fantry, A. A. G.
District of the Nueces.—Col. D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry,
Hdqs, Fort Clark, Tex. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, Adjutant 23d
Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry,
Hdqs, Ft. Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.
District of North Texas.—Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 23d Infantry
commanding. Hdqs, Fort McKavett, Tex.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqs, Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
Lieut.-Col. C. McKee, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Lt.-Col. C. McKee,
A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. A. Augur:
Hdqs, Newport Bks, Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.
Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:
Hdqs, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Willcox:
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqs, Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona.
Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqs, West Point, N. Y.
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.
Major-General S. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 5th Cavalry, Adj., U. S. M. A.

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Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th Infantry, A. A. General.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT.

David's Island, N. Y. H.—Lt.-Col. Zenas R. Bliss, 19th Inf., comd'g.
SUB DEPOT.

Columbus Barracks, O.—Lt.-Col. T. M. Anderson, 9th Inf., comd'g.

RENDZVOUS.

Baltimore, Md., 218 W. Pratt st. Capt. Edmund Butler, 5th Inf.
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st. Capt. William F. Drum, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y., 55 Pearl st. Capt. Gaines Lawson, 25th Inf.
Cincinnati, O., Cor. 4th and
Sycamore sts. Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st. Capt. William H. Jordan, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st. Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, 10th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 17 North 3d st. Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 15 West
Washington st. Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, 4th Inf.
Nashville, Tenn., 9½ Cherry st. 1st Lieut. H. Wygant, 24th Inf.
New York City, 100 Walker st. Capt. J. S. Fletcher, Jr., 16th Inf.
New York City, 109 West st. Capt. C. McKibbin, 15th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st. Capt. James H. Gageby, 3d Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1221 H st. Capt. Henry C. Corbin, 24th Inf.

GENERAL MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

HEADQUARTERS—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.
Superintendent, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. CURTIS GROVER, Col. 1st Cavalry.

CAVALRY DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Col. C. GROVER, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. WADE, 10th Cavalry, Executive Officer.
1st Lt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, Adjutant and Treasurer.
1st Lt. Chas. G. Gordon, 6th Cav., Dep. Q. M. and Commissary.
Surgeon Ed. F. Vollum, Dep. Surgeon.

RENDZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

New York City, 174 Hudson st. Capt. E. M. Heyl, 4th Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 19 W. 4th st. Capt. Michael Conney, 8th Cav.
Buffalo, N. Y., 91 Pearl st. Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 87½ Sharp st. 1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., 717½ Olive st. 1st Lt. M. E. O'Brien, 3d Cav.
N. Y. B'ch off., 126 Maiden Lane, 1st Lt. F. M. Gibson, 7th Cav.
Boston, Mass., 6 Portland st. 1st Lt. C. H. Rockwell, 5th Cav.

G. O. 101, H. Q. A., Nov. 25, 1879.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order is
published to the Army:

Par. 1, G. O. 59, of 1878, from this office, is rescinded, and
the following substituted therefor:

The following issues may be made to troops—

In lieu of the usual meat portion of the ration. 75 lbs. canned fresh beef; or
75 lbs. canned corned beef;
33 1-pd. cans baked beans; or
20 2-pd. cans baked beans; or
15 3-pd. cans baked beans; or
5 1-gal. cans baked beans; or
25 pounds cheese.

Six-pound cans of beef, and gallon or three-pound cans of
beans, should be issued in all cases when convenient; one
and two-pound cans of beans, and two and four-pound cans
of beef, to be issued only when it is inconvenient to issue the
larger cans or but small amounts are to be issued.

Issues authorized by this order will, as a rule, be made
only to troops travelling or in the field, when it is impractic-
able to cook rations; but they may be made when in the in-
terest of economy, or a supply of the articles is on hand in
excess of the probable wants of troops travelling or in the
field.

None of the stores issued will under any circumstances be
sold as savings.

G. O. 103, H. Q. A., Nov. 29, 1879.

G. O. 92, of 1872, is, by direction of the Secretary of War,
modified so as to authorize enlisted men who have not com-
pleted their term of enlistment to wear the chevron for "ser-
vice in war" when they have served in any campaign entitling
them to such distinction (as laid down in G. O. 56, of 1879).
The chevron to be one-half inch wide and of the colors pre-
scribed in G. O. 92, of 1872, until the soldier re-enlists, when
it will be worn as therein directed.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Maj. H. Clay Wood,
Asst. Adj.-Gen., now temporarily awaiting orders at Farm-
ington, Me., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Colum-
bia, and will report to the Superintendent General Recruiting
Service, New York City, for temporary duty (S. O., Nov. 28,
W. D.).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major D. G. Swaim,
Judge-Advocate, and Mr. James W. Gaw, Quartermaster's
employee, will proceed at once to St. Louis, Mo., and there
inspect, before delivery, a lot of horses to be furnished and
under contract for the Dept. Mo. (S. O. 236, Nov. 25, D. C.).

Major D. G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Wash-
ington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 237, Nov. 26, D. C.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. John H. Belcher,
A. Q. M., will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., for duty (S. O.
107, Nov. 20, D. P.).

Capt. C. S. Heinzelman, A. Q. M., is relieved from duty in
Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Mil.
Div. of the Atlantic for duty at St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O.,
Dec. 1, W. D.).

Maj. C. A. Reynolds, member G. C.-M. Fort Porter, N. Y.,
Nov. 24 (S. O. 208, Nov. 20, D. E.).

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Dept.
East, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., on public business
connected with his department (S. O. 211, Nov. 29, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Col. Charles L. Kilburn, Asst.
Com. Gen. of Sub., is assigned to duty as Chief Com. of Sub.
of the Mil. Div. of the Pacific and of the Dept. of California,
to date from Nov. 16, relieving Lieut.-Col. William W. Burns,
Asst. Com. Gen. of Sub. (G. O. 12, Nov. 17, M. D. P.).

Major J. W. Barriger, C. S., is announced as Chief Com.
of Sub. of the Dept. of the South, relieving Major Geo. Bell,
C. S. (G. O. 9, Nov. 24, D. S.).

Major George Bell, C. S., on being relieved by Major J. W.
Barriger, C. S., as Chief Com. of Sub. Dept. of the South,
will comply with par. 1, S. O. 227, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Oct. 1,
1879 (S. O. 176, Nov. 24, D. S.).

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect from the
1st proximo, is granted Major J. W. Barriger, Chief Com. of
Subsistence of the Dept. of South (S. O. 179, Nov. 29, D. S.).
Com. Sergt. A. W. Challinor is relieved from duty in Dept.
of Columbia, to enable him to comply with S. O. 212, c. s.,
W. D. (S. O. 162, Nov. 8, D. C.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Capt. James P. Kimball, Asst.
Surgeon, with Hosp. Steward S. W. Richardson will return with
the command of the 5th Cav. to Rawlins (S. O. 107, Nov. 20,
D. P.).

Hosp. Steward Edward Jones is assigned to duty at Fort
Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 132, Nov. 22, D. D.).

1st Lieut. W. W. Gray, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. Van-
couver Bks, Wash. T., Nov. 13 (S. O. 164, Nov. 11, D. C.).

Major E. McClellan, Surg., member G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai,
I. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 166, Nov. 13, D. C.).

Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension
of two months, is granted Asst. Surg. John Van R. Hoff
(S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. F. W. Elbre, having reported at Hdqs Dept.
Mo., is assigned to duty at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 233,
Nov. 28, D. M.).

Hosp. Steward Robt. S. Gray, appointed, Nov. 28, 1879,
from Private Co. K, 21st Inf., ordered to report in person to
Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for assignment to duty.
Hosp. Steward Wm. La Parle, appointed Nov. 26, 1879, to
report by letter to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for
assignment to duty. This is the soldier, who, as private Co.
E, 8d Cav., distinguished himself by his personal bravery in the
battle with the Ute Indians, under Major Thornburg and
Capt. Payne, and by his attention to the wounded of that
command until relieved by Col. Merritt's column.

Asst. Surg. H. S. Kilbourne, member G. C.-M. Fort Porter,
N. Y., Nov. 24 (S. O. 208, Nov. 20, D. E.).

Asst. Surgeon H. O. Paulding, member G. C.-M. Fort Mc-
Henry, Md., Nov. 25 (S. O. 209, D. E.).

Hosp. Steward Louis Fauly will proceed to Fort Mackinac,
Mich., for duty (S. O. 208, Nov. 20, D. E.).

A. A. Surg. Moses Cooper will report to the C. O. Fort
Clark, Texas, for duty (S. O. 248, Nov. 22, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. J. H. T. King, member G. C.-M. Fort McIntosh,
Tex., Nov. 28 (S. O. 247, Nov. 21, D. T.).

Asst. Surg. F. J. A. Cleary will report to the Comd'g Gen.
Dept. of the East for duty (S. O., Dec. 2, W. D.).

The C. O. District of the Nueces was directed to order
A. A. Surg. J. S. McLain to proceed to Fort Garland, Colo.,
as witness before a G. C.-M. in the case of 1st Lieut. M.
Leeper, Jr., 4th Cav. (S. O. 249, Nov. 25, D. T.).

Hosp. Steward Charles A. Smith, now on furlough from

Fort Bowie, A. T., will report to the Superintendent General
Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, to accompany the first de-
tachment of recruits forwarded to the Pacific Coast. On the
completion of this duty Hosp. Steward Smith will report to
the Comd'g Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of Cal. for
orders (S. O., Dec. 2, W. D.).

Par. 4, S. O. 239, c. s., from Hdqs Dept. Texas, directing
A. A. Surg. T. B. Davis to proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., and
report to the C. O. Dist. of the Pecos for assignment, is re-
voked. Surg. Davis was ordered, Nov. 21, to report to the
C. O. District of the Rio Grande for assignment to duty at
Fort Brown, Tex. A. A. Surgeon S. M. Finley was ordered,
Nov. 21, to proceed to Fort Concho, Tex., and report to the
C. O. District of the Pecos for assignment to duty (S. O. 247,
Nov. 21, D. T.).

The resignation of Asst. Surgeon R. E. Smith has been ac-
cepted by the President, to take effect April 1, 1880 (S. O.,
Dec. 2, W. D.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The journey performed by Major J.
R. Wasson on Oct. 17 and 18, 1879, from San Diego to Corpus
Christi, Texas, and return, on official business connected with
the Pay Dept., is approved. Major Wasson will proceed to
Galveston, Tex., on public business; on completion thereof,
rejoin his temporary station—Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 245,
Nov. 19, D. T.).

Paymaster W. B. Rochester, Chief Paymaster Dept. of the
South, will, in addition to his present duties, make and direct
the making of payments of claims for pay, bounty, etc.,
due colored soldiers, under the act approved March 3, 1879
(S. O., Nov. 25, W. D.).

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major Israel
O. Dewey, P. D., Boston, Mass. (S. O. 213, Dec. 2, D. E.).

Paymaster C. M. Terrell, Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of
Texas, was ordered, Nov. 14, to proceed to Galveston, Texas,
and return, on official business (S. O. 250, Nov. 25, D. T.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Capt. F. H. Phipps is assigned
to duty as Chief Ord. Officer Dept. of Texas (G. O. 10, Nov.
18, D. T.).

Major Clifton Comly is relieved from further duty in Dept.
Texas, to enable him to comply with the requirements of par.
1, S. O. 248, H. Q. A. (S. O. 244, Nov. 18, D. T.).

Ord. Sergt. John Murphy is relieved from duty at Fort
Lowell, A. T., and will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., re-
lieving Ord. Sergt. Peter E. Monaghan, who will proceed to
Fort Lowell, A. T., for duty at that post (S. O. 140, Nov. 10,
M. D. P.).

Leave of absence for six months, to go beyond sea and to
apply for an extension of six months, is granted 1st Lieut.
Rogers Birnie, Jr. (S. O., Nov. 28, W. D.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lt. Thomas W. Symons, Chief
Engineer Officer Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to make an
examination of the wagon road running from Scottsburg to
Camp Stewart, Ore., and report upon the present necessity
for such a road for military purposes (S. O. 161, Nov. 7, D. C.).

CHAPLAINS.—Leave of absence for one month, with permis-
sion to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Post
Chaplain George W. Simpson, Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O.
108, Nov. 25, D. P.).

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cullier Grover.—Headquarters
and A. B. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. Camp Howard,
Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.;
I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Ka-
math, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.

Detached Service.—Capt. William H. Winters, 2d Lieut.
Samuel C. Robertson, members, and 1st Lieut. Thomas T.
Knox, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai, I. T., Nov. 24 (S. O.
166, Nov. 13, D. C.).

Capt. Charles Bendire is detailed a member G. C.-M. con-
vened by S. O. 156, par. 2, from Hdqs Dept. of Columbia,
vice Collins, deceased (S. O. 167, Nov. 14, D. C.).

2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis is relieved from further
duty with detachment of recruits for the 2d and 21st Inf.,
and will report to the C. O. Vancouver Bks, W. T., for duty,
until further orders, as inspector of rifle range and instructor
(S. O. 167, Nov. 14, D. C.).

Non-Com. Officers.—Corpl. John Wilson, Co. M, returning
from Creedmoor, will proceed to join his company at Fort
Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 127, Oct. 10, M. D. P.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters
and C. F. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.;
D. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters
and D. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; A.
C. H. I. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; F. K.
M. Fort McKinney, Wyo.; E. Fort Steele, W. T.; L. Fort
McPherson, Neb.

Recruits.—Seventy-five recruits will be sent to Cheyenne
Depot, W. T., for the 3d Cav. (S. O., Nov. 29, W. D.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters
and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno,
Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort
Elliott, Tex.

Relieved.—So much of par. 3, S. O. 264, Nov. 22, 1879, from
W. D., as directs that 1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers be re-
lieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy in January
next, is amended to direct that Lieut. Rodgers be so relieved
at his own request (S. O., Dec. 2, W. D.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters
and A. B. I. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. Camp Sheridan,
Neb.; E. K. Fort Robinson, Neb.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.;
G. L. Fort Washakie, W. T.; D. F. White River Agency.

Detached Service.—Col. Wesley Merritt will detail one field
officer, and four companies 5th Cav., to remain, until further
orders, at White River Agency, with the infantry companies
thereat, and with the remaining companies of cavalry of his
command march to Rawlins, W. T. (S. O. 107, Nov. 20, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, to
apply for extension of three months, 2d Lieut. John T. Bar-
nett, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 107, Nov. 20, D. P.).

Two months, 1st Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler, A. D. C., Fort
Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 130, Nov. 26, M. D. M.).

To Join.—2d Lieut. Fred. W. Foster will proceed to join
his company at Rawlins, W. T. (S. O. 108, Nov. 25, D. P.).

Recruits.—Seventy-five recruits will be sent to Cheyenne
Depot, W. T., for the 5th Cav. (S. O., Nov. 29, W. D.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters
and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp
Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; D. Fort Apache,
A. T.; E. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G.
Camp Thomas, A. T.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort Lincoln, D. T.; F. E. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect when his services can be spared, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Brower, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 132, Nov. 22, D. D.)

Trial of Major Reno.—The Chicago Times is devoting a good deal of space to the trial of Major M. A. Reno, 7th Cavalry, now going on at Fort Meade, Dakota. General Sturgis, it is said, has testified that Major Reno had insulted his daughter, twenty years old, as follows: "About 11 o'clock, on the night of Nov. 10, my wife called me—'Come down quick.' I jumped out of bed and started for the door, but went back for a garment. My wife called again, 'Come quick, Reno.' I ran down stairs and in the lower hall discovered my daughter cowering in the further corner of the room. I asked her where Reno was. She pointed at the window and said, 'There he is.' I picked up a cane and rushed out of the house, but saw nobody. I came back, put on more clothes, and went out again. My wife and daughter called me back, and said they were afraid to stay, for fear of Reno. My daughter was greatly excited, and very pale. My wife was greatly alarmed." The principal cause of the present trial is alleged drunkenness of Major Reno at Fort Meade, and insults to members of the command.

According to the Times despatch from Fort Meade, Lieut. D. M. Scott, Asst. Surg. Dill, W. S. Fanshaw, post trader, E. W. Johnson, and Dr. Brechman, testified on the first day of the trial. According to their testimony Reno was present in the billiard room of the club, Aug. 8, with other officers, played billiards, and took a good many drinks of whiskey. He punched a hole through the window with a chair, took offense at the bar-keeper handing money due him in change to another officer, and knocked the money out of his hand twice. Aside from this "the spree was quiet." At 1½ A. M. Reno was taken home, falling down three times on the way. "He had full possession of his mental faculties." "The witness (Dr. Scott) had seen worse things in the club room on other evenings." "Reno paid for the broken glass." Dr. Dill testified that "Nicholson said he could whip Reno in any way or at any time. Reno paid no attention. Nicholson repeated it several times. Reno struck him with a cue. Nicholson threw Reno on the floor. We then separated them. Nicholson did a good deal of talking; Reno kept quiet." "Nicholson was more powerful physically than Reno." W. S. Fanshaw, post trader, testified: Reno was at my house for supper on Aug. 2; he drank some at supper; was a little under the influence of liquor; was drowsy, and his voice a little thick. Reno did not insult myself or family at the time specified. These are the essential points of the telegraphic abstract of the testimony, which is, of course, very incomplete.

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. C. D. H. M. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh, B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; K. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—Major S. S. Sumner, Capt. A. P. Caraher, 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, members, and 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McIntosh, Tex., Nov. 28 (S. O. 247, Nov. 21, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; F. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Patrick Cusack, further extended seven days (S. O., Dec. 2, W. D.)

Field Service.—The C. O. Fort Lewis, Colo., will send all available men of Co. D to Alamosa, Colo., to report to 1st Lieut. G. Valois, A. A. Q. M. in the field, who will cause them, with those of Co. D, already at Alamosa, Colo., to proceed to Fort Garland, Colo. The C. O. at Fort Garland, Colo., will forward all enlisted men of Co. D, who may arrive at his post, to Fort Union, N. M., by rail (S. F. O. 18, Oct. 24, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., will, so soon as 1st Lieut. T. W. Jones shall have joined Co. B, proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty (S. O. 245, Nov. 19, D. T.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. H. Evans was ordered, Nov. 17, to proceed to San Antonio, as witness before the United States Court in the case of the United States v. George O. Burrows (S. O. 243, Nov. 17, D. T.)

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and H. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; J. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trebbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. Adam Slakor, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 212, Dec. 1, D. E.)

Rejoin.—Col. I. Vogdes will proceed from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and join his station (S. O. 238, Nov. 28, D. M.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. A. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. A. C. Taylor, E. S. Curtis, members, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Simpson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 15 (S. O. 241, Nov. 14, D. T.)

2d Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, now in San Antonio, will assume charge, en route to Fort Clark, Tex., of the paymaster's escort, soon to depart for that post (S. O. 241, Nov. 14, D. T.)

Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, 1st Lieut. Louis V. Caziarc, Edgar S. Dudley, 2d Lieut. W. P. Edgerton, E. E. Gayle, Hamilton Rowan, members, and 1st Lieut. Clarence O. Howard, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort McHenry, Md., Nov. 25 (S. O. 209, Nov. 22, D. E.)

2d Lieut. W. T. Howard is detailed a Recorder of the Rotating Board convened by par. 9, S. O. 257, H. Q. A. (S. O. 249, Nov. 25, D. T.)

Rejoin.—Col. R. B. Ayres, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will join his station (S. O. 238, Nov. 28, D. M.)

Assignment of Duty.—2d Lieut. W. T. Howard is appointed and announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General (by brevet) Comdg. the Dept. of Texas, to take effect from Nov. 1 (G. O. 11, Nov. 25, D. T.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. L. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks. N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks. N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—Capt. John G. Turnbull, 1st Lieut. James O'Hara, George A. Thurston, Ramsay D. Potts, Joseph M. Cahill, 2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly, D. A. Howard, members, and 1st Lieut. John D. C. Hoskins, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Nov. 25 (S. O. 209, Nov. 22, D. E.)

1st Lieut. C. Selmer, member, G. C.-M. Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 24 (S. O. 208, Nov. 20, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Edward C. Knower, Madison Bks. N. Y. (S. O. 212, Dec. 1, D. E.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Harry R. Anderson will proceed to Benicia Bks, Cal., for the purpose of inspecting the rifle range at that post. He will also examine the immediate vicinity of the post and recommend to the C. O. the best site for the range, should there be in his opinion a better site for a rifle range than the one now in use, taking into consideration the light, the prevailing winds, etc., and report what is necessary to perfect it. The range should be of such convenient access, and present so many targets that the days' practice can be easily conducted within an hour (S. O. 143, Nov. 17, M. D. P.)

Assignment of Station.—Major La Rhett L. Livingston is assigned to duty at Alcatraz Island, Cal., from Oct. 7, 1879 (S. O. 126, Oct. 8, M. D. P.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and D. E. F. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, six days (S. O. 177, Nov. 25, D. S.)

Rejoin.—Col. H. J. Hunt, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will join his station (S. O. 238, Nov. 28, D. M.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. F. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. John S. Mason, Jr., is relieved from duty in Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to join his regiment in Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 241, Nov. 14, D. T.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. F. G. Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. K. New Post on Columbia River, W. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Merriam, at Camp Chelan, W. T., was ordered, Nov. 13, not to remain for General Court-martial, unless compelled on account of quorum—if so, to have court meet on receipt of despatch (S. O. 167, Nov. 14, D. C.)

Recruits.—The detachment of one hundred and one recruits for the 2d Inf., now at Vancouver Bks, W. T., were ordered, Nov. 14, to be forwarded to its destination, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., under command of 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Hancock (S. O. 166, Nov. 13, D. C.)

Non-Com. Officers.—The C. O. Camp Chelan, W. T., is authorized to discharge, in advance of the expiration of his term of service, Sergt. James McPherson, Co. D (S. O. 166, Nov. 13, D. C.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and C. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; E. Fort Ellis.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Rejoin.—Col. F. F. Flint, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will join his station (S. O. 238, Nov. 28, D. M.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. M. T. Partello will report to the C. O. of Fort Abraham Lincoln, for temporary duty at that post. Upon the opening of navigation on the Upper Missouri River, Lieut. Partello will join his company at Fort Keogh (S. O. 139, Nov. 26, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. F. G. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B. Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

Detached Service.—Capt. Adam Kramer, E. C. Hentig, 1st Lieut. William Stanton, 2d Lieut. Thomas Cruise, members, G. C.-M. Fort Apache, Ariz., Dec. 1 (S. O. 147, Nov. 19, D. A.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, Nov. 23, 1879.—**Headquarters, Fort Snelling, Minn.**: Col. John Gibbon, comdg. regiment and post; 1st Lieut. L. F. Burnett, Post Adjt., Treas., and Actg. Sig. Officer; 1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, Post Q. M.; Capt. C. A. Coolidge, A.; 1st Lt. F. M. Kendrick, A.; 2d Lieut. F. Woodbridge, A.; Capt. T. S. Kirkland, B.; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Booth, B.; 2d Lieut. L. D. Greene, B.; Capt. D. W. Benham, C.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Quinton, C.; 2d Lieut. D. L. Howell, C.; Capt. R. Combs, D.; 1st Lieut. D. Robinson, D.; Capt. W. Clifford, E.; 1st Lieut. W. I. Reed, E.; 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, E.; Capt. C. Williams, F.; 2d Lieut. E. H. Hardin, F.; Capt. George L. Browning, G.; 1st Lieut. G. H. Wright, G.; Post A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. S. R. Douglas, G.; Capt. H. B. Freeman, H.; 2d Lieut. Jas. B. Jackson, H.; Capt. C. C. Rawls, I.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Van Orsdale, I.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Johnson, I.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, K.; 2d Lieut. D. A. Frederick, K. **In the Field**: Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg. Batt. 7th Inf. **On Detached Service**: 1st Lieut. C. A. Worden, F., at West Point, N. Y., in Dept. of Drawing; 1st Lieut. H. M. Benson, H., on temporary duty at San Diego Bks, Cal.; Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, K., on Genl. Rec. Ser. **Absent on Leave**: Major G. Ilges, for four months, since Nov. 6.

Leave Extended.—Major Guido Ilges, three months (S. O., Nov. 26, W. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and B. F. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego Bks, Cal.; A. Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartstuf, Neb.; F. K. Snake Creek, Colo.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. E. B. Robertson, member, G. C.-M. convened at Fort Russell, Wy. T., by par. 3, S. O. 160, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 107, Nov. 20, D. P.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. William L. Carpenter is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. ordered to convene at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 106, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte (S. O. 107, Nov. 20, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Detached Service.—Capt. John N. Craig, 2d Lieut. William Paulding, Henry Kirby, members, and 1st Lieut. Daniel F. Stiles, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 24 (S. O. 208, Nov. 20, D. E.)

Rejoin.—Col. H. B. Clitz, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will join his station (S. O. 238, Nov. 28, D. M.)

Non-Com. Officers.—The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., will grant 1st Sergt. George Adams, Co. H, a furlough for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect April 1, 1880 (S. O. 212, Dec. 1, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. G. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. G. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 15 (S. O. 241, Nov. 14, D. T.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Graat, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Detached Service.—Major M. A. Cochran, 1st Lieut. G. W. Kingsbury, members, and Capt. J. L. Viven, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Apache, Ariz. T., Dec. 1 (S. O. 147, Nov. 19, D. A.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. Horace B. Steele is transferred to the 19th Inf., Co. H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to join his new station (S. O., Dec. 1, W. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Barracks, La.; B. G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. K. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F. Newport Bks, Ky.

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, Col. L. P. Bradley, Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 178, Nov. 28, D. S.)

Leave Extended.—One day, Capt. P. H. Ellis, Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 180, Dec. 1, D. S.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—**Headquarters, Fort Douglas, U. T.**: Col. John E. Smith, comdg. regiment and post; Adjt. W. W. McCannan, Regt. and Post Adjt.; G. T. T. Patterson, R. Q. M.; A. C. S.; Capt. F. E. Trotter, E.; Capt. G. S. Carpenter, K.; Capt. S. McConihe, H.; Capt. C. B. Western, D.; 1st Lieut. J. E. Quentin, H.; 1st Lieut. A. Austin, D.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, F.; 1st Lieut. F. Taylor, I.; 2d Lieut. R. T. Yeatman, I.; 2d Lieut. R. A. Lovell, D.; 2d Lieut. F. S. Calhoun, F.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Gustin, K.; 2d Lieut. S. J. Muhihall, H.; 2d Lieut. F. F. Eastman, E. **Fort Cameron, U. T.**: Lieut. Col. H. Douglas, comdg. post; Capt. D. K. Ramey, G.; Capt. D. W. Burke, G.; Capt. J. Kennington, B.; 1st Lieut. J. Murphy, B.; Post Q. M., A. C. S., and Adjt.; 2d Lieut. C. F. Lloyd, B.; 2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin, F. **Fort Hall, Idaho T.**: Capt. A. H. Balbridge, A., comdg. post; 2d Lieut. W. B. Reynolds, A., Post Adjt. and Treas. **Washington, D. C.**: Capt. G. W. Davis, I., Actg. Engr. Officer; 1st Lieut. Jas. A. Buchanan, G. Sig. Ser. **Columbia Bks, O.**: 1st Lieut. F. H. Hason, G. Genl. Rec. Ser. **Vancouver Bks, W. T.**: 1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, E. A. D. C. to Gen. Howard. **On Detached Service**: 2d Lieut. W. A. Kimball, G., Post Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Hall; Major M. Bryant, in the field, Ute Exp. **Absent on Leave**: Capt. Thos. F. Tobey, F.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Warrens, K.; 1st Lieut. T. B. Briggs, A.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. A. Sladen, A. D. C., will take charge of, and conduct to, Alcatraz Island, Cal., a detachment of military convicts (S. O. 161, Nov. 7, D. C.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. Joseph A. Sladen, A. D. C., will return to his station, Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 142, Nov. 15, M. D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George A. Cornish will take command of detachments of Cos. B and I, reporting to Capt. J. W. Bean for duty (S. F. O. 17, Oct. 22, D. N. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; K. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. James Van Vost was ordered to proceed from Fort Wallace, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in time to be present at the latter post at a called meeting of the Retiring Board, of which he is a member, the 3d proximo (S. O. 236, Nov. 25, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. S. K. Mahon, four months on account of sickness (S. O., Dec. 3, W. D.)

Non-Com. Officers.—The C. O. of Fort Riley, Kas., will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to Sergt.-Major Joseph Sutter, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 235, Nov. 24, D. M.)

Sergt.-Major Joseph Arnhorst, recently appointed, now at Fort Wallace, Kas., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., and report to his regt. comdr. for duty (S. O. 238, Nov. 23, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. I. and K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G. H. Fort Shaw, M. T.

* On detached service at Coal Banks, Missouri River, M. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Birney B. Keeler, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Div. of Pacific, under instructions of the Secretary of War, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and from thence to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 126, Oct. 8, M. D. P.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. K. Fort Lyon, G. T.; C. G. I. Fort Dodge, Kas.

* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George H. Cook, Regt. Adjt., will relieve 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hall, R. Q. M., as Recorder of the Retiring Board convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by S. O. 23, H. Q. A. (S. O. 236, Nov. 25, D. M.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Hall, R. Q. M., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and inspect, before delivery, a lot of horses to be furnished under contract for Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 236, Nov. 25, D. M.)

Major Robert H. Offley will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., and report to Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cav., for duty with the column now organizing at that point (S. O. 238, Nov. 23, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. Cushman, member, G. C.-M. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 15 (S. O. 241, Nov. 14, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 243, Nov. 17, D. T.)

Rejoin.—1st Lieut. J. F. Huston will return to his station (S. O. 239, Nov. 29, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and C. E. G. K. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—On arrival in San Francisco, Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 9th Inf., will turn over the recruits in his charge for the 2d and 21st Inf. to 1st Lieut. James A. Haughey, 21st Inf., who will proceed with the detachment to Vancouver Bks, W. T., by the steamer *Elder*, sailing for Portland, Ore., on Nov. 8. On arrival at Vancouver Bks, Lieut. Haughey will report to the C. O. of the Dept. of the Columbia for further instructions (S. O. 139, Nov. 7, M. D. P.)

Capt. George M. Downey, William H. Boyle, 1st Lieut. John M. Ross, Adjt., Henry H. Pierce, Edward B. Rheem, members, and 2d Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Vancouver Bks, W. T., Nov. 13 (S. O. 164, Nov. 11, D. C.)

2d Lieut. Charles A. Williams is detailed an additional

member G. C. M. instituted by S. O. 164, par. 5, Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 166, Nov. 13, D. C.).

Capt. Wm. F. Spurgin and 1st Lieut. E. W. Stone, members, G. C. M. Fort Lapwai, I. T., Nov. 24 (S. O. 166, Nov. 13, D. C.).

2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., will report to Lieut. T. W. Symonds, C. E., as assistant in examining the wagon road running from Scotsburg to Camp Stewart (S. O. 161, Nov. 7, D. C.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. James A. Haughey is relieved from further duty with detachment of recruits for the 2d and 21st Inf., and will proceed to join his company at Fort Harney, Ore. (S. O. 167, Nov. 14, D. C.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 164, Nov. 11, D. C.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, one month (S. O. 143, Nov. 17, M. D. P.).

Non-Com. Officers.—1st Sergt. R. M. Hickey, Co. D, returning from Creedmoor, will join his company at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 126, Oct. 8, M. D. P.).

The C. O. Fort Townsend, W. T., was ordered, Nov. 12, to send 1st Sergt. Robert M. Hickey, Co. D, to Vancouver Bks, W. T., for temporary duty as "coach" at target practice (S. O. 165, Nov. 12, D. C.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and H. Fort Clark, Tex.; B. C. G. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A. Fort Griffin, Tex.; D, E, F, K, Fort Gibson, Ind. T.

Detached Service.—Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg. Dist. of the Nueces, was ordered, Nov. 25, to report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 249, Nov. 25, D. T.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. F. B. Jones is relieved from duty with detachments of Cos. B and I, 15th Inf., and will report to his company commander for duty (S. F. O. 17, Oct. 23, D. N. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, Fort McKavett, Tex. (S. O. 246, Nov. 20, D. T.).

Four days, 2d Lieut. J. G. Ballance, Fort Gibson, I. T., to take effect Dec. 15, 1879 (S. O. 236, Nov. 24, D. M.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel—Headquarters and A, C, D, G, I, Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; B, E, K, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

Gen. Jefferson C. Davis.—The press of the country has already announced the death at Chicago, November 30, of General Jefferson C. Davis, Colonel of the 23d Infantry. The obituary order of General Sherman is so remarkable a tribute to the eminent services of the deceased officer that we publish it in full. It leaves nothing unsaid which ought to be said in honor of one who deserved well of his country:

The telegraph will have carried the sad news of the death of Colonel and Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis to all parts of our country long before these orders can even be penned: yet the General seems in his funeral, in pursuance of a time-honored custom, to pay this tribute to one of the historic characters of our day.

General Davis began his military career June 19, 1846, when a mere boy, as a private soldier in the 3d Indiana Volunteers, which had the honor to share in the glorious campaign of Buena Vista, under General Taylor. He attracted the notice of his officers, and, influenced alone by an ardent zeal and love of country, he sought and obtained his first commission as 2d Lieutenant in the 1st Artillery on the 17th of June, 1848. In this most excellent regiment he served faithfully thirteen years, mastering his profession, and storing his mind with knowledge for use in the great day of trial which he was destined to share with the comrades he loved so well. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant on the 29th of February, 1853, and Captain May 14, 1861. But, when the great Civil War of 1861 burst on this country, he knew that the little Regular Army was entirely inadequate to the occasion, and he turned at once to his friends in Indiana, and was elected Colonel of the 23d Indiana Infantry August 15, 1861. His was no uncertain action, but, with all the ardor of his nature, he threw his whole soul into the contest, and wherever fighting was hardest for four years we find him at the very front. To recount his deeds would require a volume, and the General will only venture to speak of him as a Corps Commander in war and a Department Commander in peace.

On the 5th day of August, 1864, General Davis commanded a division in the Fourteenth Corps (General Thomas' old corps), and was in front of Atlanta. A vacancy occurring, on General Thomas' recommendation he was duly appointed to command that corps. He had risen to it fairly, through all the grades, by honorable service, and at once gave it all his native ardor and approved skill, and achieved for that corps additional fame—especially at Jonesborough, where, under the eyes of his commander, he led his line of battle across the fields swept by musketry and artillery, till the parapets were carried and the enemy were suing for quarter.

He and his corps bore a most prominent part in the capture of Atlanta, in the march to the sea, in the campaign of the Carolinas—never a day nor an hour absent from his command till the war was over, and until his Government disbanded the great army of which he formed so honored a part.

Then came the harder and more thankless task of reduction. Though by merit and hard service he had risen to the high rank of Corps Commander, universally that of Lieutenant-General, he, in common with many of his comrades, had to content with a regiment; and, by the reorganization, he fell to the 23d Infantry, serving on the Pacific coast. Like the patriot and soldier he was, he went cheerfully to his new post, and for a time commanded the Department of Alaska, taking a deep interest in the affairs and inhabitants of that remote territory; but, as reduction went on, that Department also had to be broken up, and his regiment was brought down to Oregon, then commanded by General E. R. S. Canby.

In the spring of 1873, General Canby, whilst negotiating with the Modoc Indians as a Peace Commissioner, was murdered, and the command of the Department devolved, temporarily, on General Davis. With a courage and skill which entitles his memory to special honor, he so conducted matters that the treacherous Modocs were severely punished, and the remnant of the tribe removed to a place where they are powerless for mischief.

In the ordinary routine of service, since that time, General Davis has rendered good service in almost every quarter of the Great West; and for the sake of rest, as his health began to show the effects of hard service and disappointments, his regiment was brought to Omaha, and then to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he at once set about establishing what he knew the Army wanted so much—a school of instruction for Infantry; but the exigency of actual service again called his regiment to the Indian frontier, and his health being more infirm, he was advised to try to re-establish it by rest and by travel.

His last military duty was as a member of the Board, at Chicago, appointed to reconcile and determine certain conflicts of opinion as to the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, in which he bore a most honorable part.

Very recently he attended here in Washington the ceremonies of unveiling the equestrian statue of his late commander, General Thomas, and, as the senior Vice-President, he presided at several of the meetings of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 19th and 20th of November.

The telegraph now announces that he died at Chicago yesterday, November 30, 1879, of a severe cold, followed by pneumonia, which, added to his already weakened condition, terminated his life. At the request of his wife, his body will be interred at Indianapolis.

Though only the Colonel of the 23d Infantry at the time of death, his fame and history belong to the whole Army, and the flags of all military posts will be displayed at half-mast the day after the receipt of this order. General Sheridan will give all orders necessary to mark the respect in which this honored soldier is universally held by the Army, and, if the family request it, he may order a guard of honor to participate in the funeral ceremonies. By command of General Sherman: E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General. (S. O. 104, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Dec. 1.)

The body of the late Brevet Major-General Jefferson C. Davis, Col. 23d Inf., was taken from the Palmer House to the Illinois Central Depot, at 7:30 P. M., Dec. 1, escorted by two companies of the 6th Battalion National Guard, State of

Illinois. A guard of honor, consisting of Brevet Major-Gen. A. Baird, Brevet Brig.-Gen. M. P. Small, Lieut.-Col. M. V. Sheridan, and Capt. W. J. Volmar, was ordered to accompany the remains to Indianapolis, Ind. (S. O. 131, Dec. 1, M. D. M.).

A special despatch from Indianapolis says the remains of General Jefferson C. Davis, escorted by four of General Sheridan's staff officers, arrived there Dec. 2. The flags on the public buildings were at half mast and a salute was fired at noon by the German veterans. The remains were escorted by a committee to the residence of Mrs. Morrison, a sister of the deceased General. During the afternoon the body was removed to the Court-house, where it lay in state until the departure of the evening train for Memphis, Ind., the General's former home, where the funeral will take place Dec. 3. A committee of Mexican veterans and other friends accompanied the remains to Memphis.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. C. Gilmore, J. M. Thompson, 1st Lieuts. J. R. Pierce, F. H. Mills, and 2d Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., members, G. C. M. Fort McIntosh, Tex., Nov. 28 (S. O. 247, Nov. 21, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. C. J. Crane, Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 241, Nov. 14, D. T.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E, H, I, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; A, G, K, Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieuts. W. I. Sanborn and J. C. Ord, A. D. C., members, G. C. M. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 15 (S. O. 241, Nov. 14, D. T.).

2d Lieut. George Andrews, on arrival at Fort Concho, Tex., will report to the C. O. at that post, for the purpose of taking charge of recruits for the 10th Cav., with a view of conducting them to Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 242, Nov. 15, D. T.).

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 29, 1879.

Captain Luke O'Reilly, 19th Infantry—Dismissed November 24, 1879.

2d Lieutenant Charles W. Merritt, 9th Cavalry—Dismissed November 26, 1879.

National Cemeteries.—Permission to be absent from his duties from the 9th to the 19th of Dec., 1879, inclusive, is granted Wesley Markwood, Superintendent of the National Cemetery at Beverly, New Jersey (S. O. 86, Dec. 2, M. D. A.).

Desertions.—A despatch from Fort Buford says that "numerous desertions from posts on the Yellowstone and from Assiniboine are reported, and the military authorities here exercise a rigid surveillance over mailbags passing down the river. It is literally 'show your passports.'"

Winter Quarters.—It is stated that the troops at Rawlins have received orders to go into quarters as follows: H, K, L, M, 3d Cav., under Col. Brackett, to Fort Laramie; A, B, D, F, 3d Cav., to Fort Sanders; E, I, 3d Cav., to Fort Steele; B, C, K, D, F, 5th Cav., under Col. Merritt, to Fort D. A. Russell.

Battalion of Engineers.—The Battalion of Engineers at Willet's Point devoted Thanksgiving to athletic sports, consisting of foot races, throwing heavy and light hammers, running and standing jumps, hurdle races, greased pig race, etc.; also a rifle tournament for prizes offered by Remington and Sons, Forest and Stream, and ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The winners in the tournament were Sergeant Turner, Corporal von Schon, and Private Van Duzee. General Abbot and numerous officers and friends were present. The sports were well maintained, and witnessed with interest.

Army Casualties and Promotions.—The following are the casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the Army since the report in JOURNAL of November 29 (p. 321):

Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, 23d Infantry, died at Chicago, November 30, 1879.

Captain Luke O'Reilly, 19th Infantry, dismissed November 24, 1879.

2d Lieutenant C. W. Merritt, 9th Cavalry, dismissed November 26, 1879.

In ordinary course promotions as follows will ensue by reason of these casualties:

Lieut.-Col. E. S. Otis, 22d Inf., to Colonel 23d Inf.

Major A. J. Dallas, 23d Inf., to Lieutenant-Colonel 22d Inf.

Capt. J. S. Fletcher, 16th Inf., to Major 23d Inf.

1st Lieut. T. B. Robinson, 19th Inf., to Captain same regiment.

2d Lieut. A. H. M. Taylor, 19th Inf., to 1st Lieutenant same regiment.

1st Lieut. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf., to be Captain same regiment.

2d Lieut. G. E. Bacon, 16th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant same regiment.

2d Lieut. T. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., becomes 1st Lieutenant same regiment, vice Rousseau, wholly retired.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate, Dec. 4:

Satterlee Plummer, a graduate of West Point, and formerly of the 4th Infantry, to be 2d Lieutenant 5th Infantry. This nomination is said to be the result of a special recommendation by General Crook, for Mr. Plummer's gallantry in an Indian battle.

Mr. Defrees, who failed to pass the Board at previous examinations, to be 2d Lieutenant.

FORT RANDALL.—A correspondent of the Dakota Herald at Fort Randall, gives an interesting account of doings at, and condition of, that post. He says: "The post is built in the form of a rectangle, the quarters of the men composing three sides and the quarters of the officers the fourth—the parade ground, a space of about eight acres, being within the rectangle. All around outside of the rectangle are a number of buildings, Q. M. storehouses, officers' quarters, laundress' quarters, etc., all of which are commodious and have an air of comfort about them. The church here is a very neat and imposing structure built of cut stone, shaped with splendid architectural taste, and is the handsomest church in the Territory. The post school is under the management of Prof. Messier." Speaking of the Reno Court-martial this correspondent says: "The general impression here is that Reno is guilty of at least a gross breach of etiquette and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and will be punished severely."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

To the synopsis in the report of the Secretary of War, published last week, we add the following extracts from the report:

This Department has charge of a large number of abandoned military reservations. They have been rendered useless for military purposes by the advances of civilization and settlement, and are now simply a source of expense to the United States. Some of them are surrounded by settlements, and are, therefore, much more valuable than ordinary public lands. In some instances it would be more economical to sell the land, with the improvements, to the highest bidder; in other cases it might be desirable to sell the buildings with a view to their removal, and then turn the land over to the Interior Department, to become a part of the public domain. In still other cases it might be desirable to remove the material now in the improvements to other posts which are still needed for military purposes, and where it could be utilized. It is certainly very desirable that authority be conferred upon the Secretary of War, in some manner consistent with the interests of the Government, to dispose of all the posts and reservations which are not now in use and not likely to be required hereafter for military purposes. I have, during the past two years, caused a number of these posts to be inspected, and reports, giving full particulars, are on file in the Department, and can be furnished to Congress at any time when required. I recommend that Congress be asked to provide by law for the disposition of this property. In case of a sale, the law should provide for a careful appraisal and for ample safeguards against a sacrifice of the property. Attention is invited to the remarks of the General of the Army upon this subject, to be found in the annual report herewith.

In my last annual report I submitted my views in regard to the necessity for increased force, which necessity continues to exist. Congress having acted unfavorably to an increase, however, I have deemed it proper to restrict these estimates to the number of employees authorized by appropriations for the current fiscal year. In this connection I have to suggest that the clerical force allowed to this office is not sufficient to satisfactorily despatch current business, and that some of the chiefs of bureaus report that the force estimated for by them, on the basis of appropriations, is not adequate to the clerical needs of their offices. The Military Establishment is estimated for on the basis of 25,450 enlisted men. The Signal Corps being by law allowed 450 men not to be included in the 25,000. Under this head the estimates for the current fiscal year were \$29,335,727.33; the appropriations to meet the same were \$26,978,847.33, and the present estimates are for \$29,319,794.78. The principal differences between the estimates and the appropriations are an account of the item for pay, etc., of the Army, which is made up of estimates based on arithmetical calculations, and on items for the Ordnance Department which relates to timely provisions for the public defence in any emergency that may arise.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Subsistence Department has not been reimbursed for the value of a large quantity of supplies issued to Indians and transferred to Indian agents, and the Commissary General states that in his estimates for prisoners of war for the next fiscal year he has included only Indians for the subsistence of whom no other appropriation is made, being of the opinion that Congress does not intend to make double appropriations for the subsistence of Indians. The Commissary General renews the recommendation, made in a previous annual report, that section 1144, Revised Statutes, be so amended as to authorize the Commissary General (instead of the Inspector General, as now authorized) to designate, with the approval of the Secretary of War, the articles which shall be kept on hand by the Subsistence Department for sale to officers and enlisted men, and that sections 1299 and 1300 be amended accordingly. He also recommends that sales to company messes be exempted from the proviso of the last Army Appropriation Act, requiring ten per cent. to be added to all stores and other articles sold to officers and enlisted men. Such stores are, as a rule, purchased from funds received by the companies from the sale of savings of the ration to the Subsistence Department, and as that Department pays the companies only the cost of the stores it purchases from them, it is thought that it is hardly just to them to charge for supplies sold in lieu of the savings purchased, ten per cent. in addition to their cost. The Commissary General renews his previous recommendations that cooks and bakers should be specially enlisted, extra pay given them, and schools established for their instruction; invites attention to that portion of report of board of officers on Army cooking which relates to this subject. The enactment of a law authorizing the Commissary General to detail such officers of the Subsistence Department as may be necessary to investigate claims not already decided upon by the Commissary General, or which, having been decided, may be reopened on account of new evidence submitted, is recommended.

The Paymaster General recommends that the second section of the act of July 24, 1876, be rescinded, which forbids payment of mileage to officers for travel "on any railroad on which troops of the United States are entitled to be transported free of charge." This act is described as a hardship toward the officers travelling without troops, deprived thus of reimbursement of actual expenses of travelling (of which mileage is intended to be an average), while he is not in a position to execute or enforce the policy of Congress toward the roads. He again presents the claims of the Annuity Scheme, quoting the language of Secretaries Cass and Poinsett in favor of some such system in their annual reports of 1833 and 1837. He states that a large share of the most experienced officers appear to be in favor of an increase of the pay of non-commissioned staff officers in regiments and first sergeants of companies, as calculated to improve and elevate the rank and file. He suggests that while the President now has power to confer brevets for distinguished conduct in the field, he should also have the power, in exceptional cases, of directing payment to be made to an officer according to his brevet rank. This would be especially desirable in reference to an officer commanding a department or an army in the field.

The recommendation of the Q. M. General for the erection at a cost of \$200,000 of a fire-proof building for the storage of valuable paper is endorsed. The necessity of purchasing sites for military post in Texas is again referred to.

New military posts have been under construction on the Yellowstone or Milk river, near the northern boundary line, in the line of communication of the renegade Indians who fled into British America; on Lake Chelan, in Northern Washington Territory, and on the north fork of the Canadian river, in the Indian Territory; also on Bear Butte Creek, on the Black Hills, Dakota. Other military posts were authorized by law at El Paso, Texas; at Pagosa Spring, Col., and on the Niobrara river, Nebraska.

The law which required the transfer of military headquarters to military posts has been conditionally repealed, but the attempt to execute it has involved the War Department in expenditure of \$601,000.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'der-in-Chief*RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*JOHN W. HESS, *Chief Clerk.*DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William M. Jeffers, *chief*; Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Karl English, *chief*; Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, *assistant.*BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) William D. Whiting, *chief.*BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Captain (with relative rank of Commodore) Richard L. Law, *chief*; Commander George C. Remey, *assistant.*BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General (with relative rank of Commodore) Philip S. Wales, *chief*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General (with relative rank of Commodore) George F. Cutter, *chief*; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, *assistant.*BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief (with relative rank of Commodore) William H. Shock, *chief*; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, *assistant.*BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor (with relative rank of Commodore) John W. Esby, *chief.*JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Captain William B. Remey, *Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.*SIGNAL OFFICER—Captain Clark H. Wells, *chief*; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, *assistant.*HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *superintendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *assistant.*NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *supt.*

NAVAL ASTRONOMY, PHILADELPHIA—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Andrew Bryson.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Mare Island.
Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

* Iron-clads: s. a., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. a. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clads *Ajax*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley; *Catakill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Zellich*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhoades; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Mare Island. Repairing, and nearly ready for sea.

ALARM* (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York. Came out of the dry dock Nov. 24, the fitting of the Mallory steering propeller having been completed. The hand and steam steering gear necessary for the manipulation of this propeller are still unfinished, but will be fitted in a few days. A commission consisting of the following officers, viz., Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, president; Chief Engineers Theo. Zeller, C. E. De Valin, H. L. Snyder, and P. A. Engineers J. H. Chasmar, B. C. Gowing, W. W. Heaton, Jefferson Brown, and J. H. Perry, has been ordered by the department to experiment with and test fully the value of the invention. After a dock trial it is probable that the vessel will be taken up Long Island Sound, as there is less tide and fewer vessels there to interfere with the trial. The following is a list of her officers: R. M. G. Brown, lieutenant, commanding; J. J. Hunker, master and executive officer; W. S. Hogg, midshipman and navigator; A. J. Kenyon, chief engineer; J. C. Sullivan, paymaster.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. Sailed from Callao for Iquique Nov. 4.

ALERT, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. At Funchal, Madeira, Oct. 26, en route to Asiatic squadron.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates. En route to Boston, Mass.

ASHUELOT (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At Shanghai.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship, New York.

CONSTELLATION, Captain Henry Wilson. En route to Gibraltar.

CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Commander Oscar F. Stanton. Was expected to leave Hampton Roads for a winter cruise in the West Indies about Dec. 4, and be absent until April. She will visit Aspinwall, some of the Windward Islands, and Havana.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge. Naples, Oct. 20.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship, Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (s. s.), Lieut. F. H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardslee. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE (n. a. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking. Will leave Port Royal in a few days on a cruise in the Gulf and along Central American coast.

LACKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. Ralph Chandler. Apia, Samonian Islands.

MARION (n. a. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. New York.

Reached the quarantine station, New York, Nov. 22, and the Navy-yard on the 24th, from Norfolk. After effecting some slight repairs will probably sail for South Pacific Station. Will probably sail about the middle of the month from New York.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie.

MINNESOTA, Capt. S. B. Luce. Apprentice Ship. Is lying at one of the wharves of the New York Navy-yard, coaling, receiving stores, and undergoing slight repairs. When the Court of Inquiry, which is investigating the collision adjourns, she will go to New London.

MONOCACY (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai.

MONTAUK*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store Ship, Port Royal.

NIPICO, Comdr. C. H. Schoonmaker. Is out of the dock at Norfolk, and nearly ready for sea.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Shanghai.

PASSAIC*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship, Washington.

PAWNEE (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Comdr. Edw. Terry. Callao, Nov. 4.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. Training Ship.

POWHATAN (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. David B. Harmony. New York.

QUINNEBAUG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Leghorn, Oct. 21.

RANGER (a. s.), Comdr. Robert Boyd. Ordered to San Francisco.

RICHMOND (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Yokohama, Sept. 2.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship, Washington.

SHENANDOAH, Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis. En route to Rio.

ST. LOUIS, Captain Joseph Fyffe. Receiving Ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Left New York Nov. 25, bound North, and arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 1.

TICONDEROGA (s. s.), Comdr. B. J. Cromwell. Last reported at Aden, Arabia.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Capt. John Lee Davis. Gibraltar.

TUSCARORA (p. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip. West Coast of Mexico.

VANDALIA (n. a. s.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade. New York.

Arrived at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, Dec. 2.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship, Boston.

WACHUSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Boston.

WYANDOTTE*, Lieut. C. H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. John C. Watson. Gibraltar.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The officers detailed for the *Tennessee* reported on Tuesday, Dec. 2, but the ship will not be put in commission for about two weeks.The *Triana* is to be sent from Washington to New York to take the place of the tug *Rocket*. The *Rocket* will be sent to the New London station.

The annual ball given by the first classes of the U. S. Naval Academy is announced for Jan. 9, 1880, as also a series of hops during the winter. They are looked forward to with pleasure by those fortunate enough to receive invitations.

The Marine Regulation Board met at the Brooklyn Barracks on Dec. 1, and all the members being present, proceeded with its duties. The Board has daily sessions from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and will be fortunate if it completes its labors within six weeks.

A COMMITTEE of citizens of Chelsea, Mass., has been appointed to see the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the United States Naval Hospital, etc., and the disposition of the grounds now occupied by it. The Honorable Leopold Morse, of Boston, accompanied the committee to Washington.

The coast survey vessels *Blake*, *Gedney*, and *Eager* are still at the New York Navy-yard. The *Eager* will leave about Dec. 5 for the Caribbean Sea, to continue her magnetic work, and will visit some fifteen or eighteen stations, remaining from three days to a week at each. She carries five months' stores.

We note from an exchange a favorable account of the workings of the Government farm at Mare Island. The farm is let out by contract. The contractor furnishes all of the labor and seed, and gives the Government a certain portion of the crop raised, which is far more remunerative than having the Government to do all of the work.

The commandant at the Mare Island yard reports that when the *Monongahela* was put out of commission there on Nov. 21, the work of dismantling the vessel and landing her outfit and stores was well and promptly done by her crew, while the excellent order and cleanly condition in which Captain Fitzhugh delivered the ship and all her equipments at the yard deserves high commendation.

A BRANCH of the Naval Institute has been formed at the Boston station by the election of Commodore Ransom as vice-president, Commander O. A. Batcheller as corresponding secretary, and Pay Director Abbot as member of the executive committee. Commodore Ransom read an able paper on "The Naval Policy of the United States," which was warmly received by the members present. This branch starts with a new membership of eighteen, with the immediate prospect of a large increase. The next meeting will be held Dec. 31, when it is expected that a paper will be read on the subject of naval ordnance. "This Naval Institute," writes a correspondent, "should not be confounded with the 'U. S. Naval Library and Institute,' of the Charlestown station, which has been an incorporated society, under the laws of Massachusetts, for over thirty years, and has received donations and bequests, and even recognized by laws of the United States. It seems a pity the U. S. Naval Institute, whose objects are so good, could not have chosen a title more original, and that would have occasioned less confusion."

THE Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "An event unknown in the past twelve years' history of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, occurred at the Marine Barracks on Thanksgiving day, when, from a list of seventy-nine liberty men, not a soldier was under the influence of liquor or absent from his post the following morning. Considering the great temptations of the day and the numerous liquor shops in vicinity of the

barracks, this splendid behavior on the part of the marines speaks volumes in favor of the discipline established by the venerable, kind hearted commander, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Y. Field."

REAR-ADMIRAL E. T. NICHOLS hauled down his flag, as commanding officer of the naval force on the South Atlantic Station, at Boston, on Dec. 1. In announcing the fact to the Navy Department, he expresses thanks to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy for the uniform courtesy, kindness, and consideration extended to him during the two years he has been in command; states that the honor he has had of flying his flag on the historical ship *Hartford* will always be a pleasant remembrance to him; and refers to the able manner in which he has been sustained by the officers of his command, with whom his relations, personal and official, have been of the most pleasant character.THE Secretary of the Navy has received a report from Commodore R. H. Shufeldt, U. S. N., (dated U. S. flagship *Ticonderoga*, at sea, Sept. 10, 1879), in regard to the political problems and industrial condition of South Africa, especially with reference to the history of our country and foreign trade. The report is interesting and instructive. It sets forth the work of civilization done in Africa by the British and French governments, the railways projected by them, telegraphic communication, etc., warlike habits of the natives, etc. Commodore Shufeldt says: "The native of Africa is infinitely better off under the rule of the white man, however despotic, than under his own chief, who, at the best, is an unfeeling savage. The conquest of Africa, therefore, will be a benevolent act, and I care not who undertakes it, for in the end it will redound to the good of its people and to the benefit of the whole world." He makes the following suggestion: "In view, therefore, of the foregoing facts, as exhibiting a steady growth in the political and commercial importance of South Africa, and testifying, as I can do, to the very friendly feelings of its people toward Americans, I have the honor to suggest that the Consulate at Cape Town, the seat of the Colonial government, should be raised to a higher class, with an adequate salary to support an officer qualified by his education and social standing to exercise an influence with the government of the Colony, and by his business knowledge to advise as to our best interests in its commerce. Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, also to have an independent consulate. This port almost monopolizes the export trade with the United States, and its general commerce is more than twice that of Cape Town. These are only preliminary steps, but in my opinion they would lead to an increased trade between the two countries, and a clearer knowledge of their mutual commercial necessities."

A GAME of base ball was played on Sept. 24 between the Yokohama Base Ball Club and the officers of the U. S. fleet in Yokohama Harbor, resulting in favor of the officers by a score of 18 to 14. This is said to have been the first time that visitors have ever beaten the Yokohama nine, hence much talk was current upon the event. Heavy batting and the excellent pitching of Halsey did the work. The following is the score:

OFFICERS.	Outs.	RUNS.	YOKOHAMA.	Outs.	RUNS.
Barber, 1st b.....	5	1	Merriman, 2d b. . .	2	3
McCrea, 1. f.....	2	3	Mudgett, c.....	2	3
Whiting, 3d b.....	2	2	Knox, 1st b.....	3	2
Seymour, 2d b.....	4	1	Van Buren, 3d b.....	2	2
Quincy, r. f.....	2	2	Lacey, c. f.....	3	2
Kabernagh, c.....	2	3	Hopburn, p.....	4	0
Biddle, c. f.....	5	1	Churhill, l. f.....	5	0
Almy, s. s.....	3	2	Whitmore, r. f.....	3	1
Halsey, p.....	2	3	Denison, s. s.....	3	1
	27	18		27	14

Innings.....1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th
Naval Officers.....0 1 2 1 1 4 7 2 0—18
Yokohama.....0 0 0 1 0 2 0 5 6—14

Very little betting was done, since the naval men had never played together, and every body thought the other nine had a dead thing.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 28.—Lieutenant Wm. E. B. Delahay, to the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, Va.

Carpenter Eldridge D. Hall, to the receiving ship Colorado, at New York.

Sailmaker Samuel H. Boutwell, to the training ship Constitution on the 22d December.

DECEMBER 1.—Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, as President of a Board to meet at New York on the 10th December, to conduct a series of experiments on the Alarm.

Chief Engineers T. Zeller, N. L. Snyder, Chas. E. De Valin; Passed Assistant Engineers W. W. Heaton, J. H. Chasmar, Jefferson Brown, B. C. Young, E. A. Magee, and James H. Pury, on temporary duty as members of the Board to conduct experiments on the Alarm.

Lieutenant Thos. S. Phelps, Jr., to report for duty at the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, under Lieutenant-Commander H. Glass.

Ensign F. S. Carter, to the *Tennessee* on the 2d December.

Professor Edgar Frisby, to special duty to observe the eclipse of the sun on the central line on the 11th January, 1880, and will leave Washington City about the 12th December for California. Lieutenant C. W. Christopher, U. S. Navy, will be associated with him in taking the necessary observations.

DECEMBER 2.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Driggs, to duty on board the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Port Royal.

Lieutenant W. H. Turner, to duty on board the *Vandalia*, at New York.

Chief Engineers W. S. Stamm and H. B. Nones, to proceed to Sharon Hill, Pa., and report to Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert for temporary duty.

Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert, to proceed to Sharon Hill, Pa., to examine an invention for generating steam, after which to resume duties at Philadelphia.

DECEMBER 3.—Surgeon Geo. T. Winslow, to proceed without delay to New York for duty on the *Vandalia*, as the relief of Surgeon Tryon.

Surgeon E. S. Bogert, to duty at the Marine Barracks, New York.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 28.—Carpenter Wm. H. Barrett, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Marion, at New York.

Carpenter Thomas P. Smith, from the Marion, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to the Powhatan.

Sailmaker H. Hansen, from the training ship Constitution, and placed on waiting orders.

DECEMBER 3.—Surgeon H. J. Babin, from duty at the Marine Barracks, New York, and ordered for duty on the Marion.

Lieutenant Theodor Porter, from Experimental Battery, and ordered to New York for duty on the Powhatan.

Lieutenant A. V. Wadhams, from the Coast Survey, and ordered to the Experimental Battery at Annapolis.

Surgeon R. S. Tryon, from the Vandalia on reporting of Surgeon Winslow, and proceed home and wait orders.
Surgeon H. N. Beaumont, from the Marion, and wait orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore for six months, with permission to leave the United States.
To Sailmaker Charles H. Jones, of the Portsmouth, for one month from December 2.
To Lieutenant S. F. Clarkson, Navy-yard, New York, from December 8 to January 15.
To Lieutenant Jos. E. Jones, for one month, on the return of Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie to the Tallapoosa.
To Lieutenant Wm. P. Day for one year, on detachment from the Hartford, with permission to leave the United States.
To Mate J. Oden'dhal for thirty days from December 6.
To Passed Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, for one month from December 15.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Assistant Paymaster W. W. Galtj has been extended thirty days from December 1.
Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey, leave extended two weeks.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Sailmaker Herman Hansen, to continue on duty on the Constitution, in consequence of the inability of Sailmaker S. H. Boutwell, from sickness, to relieve him.
The orders of Sailmaker S. H. Boutwell to the Constitution.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

E. W. Hance, captain's clerk, on the arrival of the Ranger at San Francisco, and proceed home.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending Nov. 26, 1879:
Charles Dougherty, landsman, November 20, U. S. S. St. Louis, League Island, Pa.

NOMINATIONS.

Captain Edward Barrett to be a Commodore from June 11, 1879, vice Parker, deceased.
Commander O. F. Stanton to be a Captain from June 11, 1879, vice Barrett, promoted.
Lieutenant J. E. Noell to be a Lieutenant-Commander from August 2, 1879, vice Wilson, deceased.
Master John W. Danenhower to be a Lieutenant from August 2, 1879, vice Noell, promoted.
Ensign Walter E. Cowles to be a Master from August 2, 1879, vice Danenhower, promoted.
Midshipman De Witt Coffman to be an Ensign from July 10, 1879, vice Underwood, deceased.
Midshipman Wm. G. Hannum to be an Ensign from August 2, 1879, vice Coffman, promoted.
Commodore Thos. H. Stevens to be a Rear-Admiral from October 27, 1879, vice Mullany, retired.
Captain Homer C. Blake to be a Commodore from October 27, 1879, vice Stevens, promoted.
Commander B. B. Taylor to be a Captain from October 27, 1879, vice Blake, promoted.
Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass to be a Commander from October 27, 1879, vice Taylor, promoted.
Lieutenant Socrates Hubbard to be a Lieutenant-Commander from October 27, 1879, vice Glass, promoted.
Master Henry W. Schaefer to be a Lieutenant from October 27, 1879, vice Hubbard, promoted.
Ensign Ansten M. Knight to be a Master from October 27, 1879, vice Schaefer, promoted.
Midshipman E. N. Fisher to be an Ensign from October 27, 1879, vice Knight, promoted.
Commander Henry Erben to be a Captain from November 1, 1879, vice Baker, retired.
Lieutenant-Commander P. H. Cooper to be a Commander from November 1, 1879, vice Erben, promoted.
Lieutenant Geo. W. De Long to be a Lieutenant-Commander from November 1, 1879, vice Cooper, promoted.
Master Geo. A. Calhoun to be a Lieutenant from November 1, 1879, vice De Long, promoted.
Ensign C. J. Badger to be a Master from November 1, 1879, vice Calhoun, promoted.
Midshipman Thos. D. Griffin to be an Ensign from November 1, 1879, vice Badger, promoted.
Lieutenant Leonard Chenery to be a Lieutenant-Commander from November 1, 1879, vice Wilkins, retired.
Master Martin E. Hall to be a Lieutenant from November 1, 1879, vice Chenery, promoted.
Ensign Samuel W. B. Diehl to be a Master from November 1, 1879, vice Hall, promoted.
Midshipman Henry Minett to be an Ensign from November 1, 1879, vice Diehl, promoted.
Ensign C. L. Bruno to be a Master from September 30, 1876, to take rank next after Master D. L. Wilson.
Medical Inspector Philip S. Wales to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery from August 20, 1879, vice Taylor, retired.
Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon to be a Medical Director from August 20, 1879, vice Taylor, retired.
Surgeon A. C. Rhoades to be a Medical Inspector from August 20, 1879, vice Gihon, promoted.
Passed Assistant Surgeon Benjamin S. Mackie to be a Surgeon from August 20, 1879, vice Rhoades, promoted.
Second Lieutenant W. S. Schenck to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from September 2, 1879, vice McDonald, resigned.
Second Lieutenant H. Clay Fisher to be a First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from September 27, 1879, vice Palmer, resigned.
Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. J. Burnap to be a Chief Engineer from November 1, 1879, vice Emmons, retired.
Assistant Engineer John K. Barton to be a Passed Assistant Engineer from November 1, 1879, vice Burnap, promoted.
Franklin L. Prindle to be a Civil Engineer from July 22, 1879, vice F. A. Stratton, deceased.

THE German Admiralty, it is reported from Berlin, has decided upon enlarging the harbor of Dantzig and converting it into an important naval station of the same order and magnitude as Kiel and Wilhelmshaven.

Two 80-ton guns are to be placed on the pier at Dover, England, for the defence of that station, and a turret is being prepared and fitted for their reception.

A LETTER from Spezzia says the Italian ironclad, the *Duilio*, has received nearly the whole of her artillery and machinery, and in a few months will be ready for a trial on the open sea.

NAVY DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1879.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the regular annual report of the condition and operations of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. The expenditures for that period and estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, are included.

The condition of the Navy has greatly improved during the last year. There are now in commission 45 vessels, consisting of cruisers, monitors, and torpedo boats. Of the different classes, 16 can be put in condition for sea service in a few months, and 30 could be made ready in an emergency. With this done the fighting force of the Navy, which might be made available in a very short time, would consist of 81 vessels of all classes. And if to this number be added 4 monitors, *Terror*, *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, and *Monadnock*, and 8 powerful tugs, which can be fitted for either cruisers or torpedo boats, our whole effective fighting force would consist of 93 vessels. The monitors could be completed, with the necessary appropriations, without much delay. Of the vessels now used as receiving ships, 7 are unfit for any other purpose. There are 27 vessels unfit for naval purposes of any kind whatever, but which are a positive expense, as it is necessary to keep in employment a force of ship-keepers to preserve them from entire destruction. Some of them might be profitably converted into merchant vessels, and it would be economy to sell the whole; in which event I repeat the recommendation heretofore made, that the Department be authorized to use the proceeds in either building new or repairing other vessels, instead of being required, as the law now directs, to cover them into the Treasury.

SQUADRONS—EXPENDITURES.

[Here follows an account of the organization of the various squadrons, in substance the same as that published weekly in the JOURNAL. The statement of expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1879, we condense, as follows: Appropriations, including \$10,214.47 for deficiencies, \$14,533,646.17. Amount drawn by warrant, \$13,343,317.79.

Balances held by disbursing officers for outstanding salaries and liquidated bills, to be charged against present year—deducting \$60,899, appropriated for Naval Asylum, and included in expenditures, \$222,916.99.

Amount saved from the appropriations and now standing to the credit of Department, \$1,418,245.17, distributed as follows: Secretary's Office, \$37,809.31; Bureau of Navigation, \$47,602.45; Bureau of Ordnance, \$37,564.04; Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, \$183,003.12; Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$62,767.17; Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$16,734.52; Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, \$474,955.95; Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$17,513.51; Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$37,078.54; General account of advances, \$219,491.37; Amount in hands of disbursing-officers, as shown above, \$283,725.99.

"In connection with this statement of the amount in the hands of disbursing officers, including those serving both on foreign and home stations, it is proper to say that the accuracy with which these balances are now ascertained is greatly owing to the fidelity of the pay corps of the Navy in making returns of disbursements; and I may, with propriety, add that there is not at the present time a single defalcation amongst all the officers of that corps to the extent of a dollar."

The following table will show the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881:

ESTIMATES.	
Pay of the Navy	\$7,546,725 00
Pay of civil establishments in navy-yards	136,199 50
Ordnance and torpedo corps	270,000 00
Coal, hemp, and equipment	800,000 00
Navigation and navigation supplies	104,500 00
Hydrographic work	46,000 00
Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac	44,800 00
Repairs and preservation of vessels	1,500,000 00
Steam machinery, tools, etc.	800,000 00
Provisions for the Navy	1,282,125 00
Repairs for hospitals and laboratories	30,000 00
Medical Department	45,000 00
Naval-hospital fund	50,000 00
Contingent expenses of Department and Bureaus	236,000 00
Naval Academy	187,344 45
Support of Marine Corps	851,145 00
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	59,309 00
Maintenance of yards and docks	440,000 00
Repairs, etc., of navy-yards	375,000 00
	\$14,864,147 95

This is \$570,179 in excess of the appropriations for the present year, all but \$9,604 of the increase being for pay and subsistence of the Navy. For the pay of the Navy, as the Secretary proceeds to show at length, it is impossible to strike a precise balance at the end of the year, the appropriation being a continuing one, and paymasters on foreign stations drawing from it in sixty and ninety day bills. The appropriation for the last year was \$106,725 less than the amount required. This, added to the increase of the same amount in this year's appropriation, and \$90,000 required by the system of training boys makes up the excess for naval pay. The increase of \$257,125 for provisions is accounted for in the same way. Then a clerk is wanted at the Brooklyn yard, a mail messenger for each Navy-yard, a clerk and one writer at the Boston yard, and a dentist for the naval cadets; these accounting for the other items of increase, \$9,604 in all. \$209,003.03 was paid to 1,844 pensioners during the year, and \$324,223.63 to 1,772 Navy widows and others, making a total tax of \$533,226.66 on the Navy pension fund.

The "pay of the Navy" and the "small stores" accounts are now kept separate, and hereafter the depreciation in the latter due to shipwrecks and other losses will be expressed in figures. The charge for the exchange and transportation of money will also be estimated for separately, which will have a wholesome effect in preserving pay intact. "And in the fiscal years 1876, '77, '78, and '79 there has been paid a discount or loss on exchange approximating \$75,000. Where it has been practicable I have despatched money by authorized disbursing-agents, and also by express, and in this way have saved to the Government the ordinary discount when these agents have been employed, and a large portion of it when the money has been transmitted by express."

NAVAL ACADEMY.

The death of Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, since the date of my annual report, created a vacancy in the office of Superintendent of the Naval Academy. It occurred during the progress of the annual examination in June, and I was enabled, being present, to realize how admirably he had managed the institution. The affectionate regard shown for him by the cadets evidenced how completely he had won their esteem by firm yet gentle and kind management, and the universal sentiment of those with whom he had been officially associated evidenced not merely his peculiar fitness for the

position, but the faithful and zealous manner in which he discharged his official duties. His successor, Rear-Admiral George B. Balch, has always borne so high a character in the Navy, and possesses such eminent qualities as a man, as to assure the Department that he will be equally successful, and I take great pleasure in saying that, thus far, he has met my expectations. Under his superintendency the present term is progressing under the most favorable auspices.

The prosperous and satisfactory condition of the institution is fully set forth in the accompanying report of the Board of Visitors. The gentlemen who composed that board were patient and thorough in their investigations, and the conclusions reached by them were not only commendatory of the general management by the former Superintendent and the officers and professors who compose the Academic Board, but of the conduct and deportment of the cadets. Recognizing the fact that in such an institution, where the number of cadets is so large and their temperaments and inclinations necessarily varied and conflicting, seemingly harsh and severe rules are required to preserve discipline, they, nevertheless, say "that, as a general thing, the cadets observe the rules and regulations of the institution with the same alacrity and delight as they would have those to do in after life who may be placed under them in their respective commands."

The training in seamanship, navigation, and gunnery is as satisfactory and complete as possible with the facilities at command. In the opinion of the board, however, the vessels now used are not sufficient for thorough practice in gunnery, and they therefore recommend that a steam-vessel of 500 or 700 tons be provided for that purpose. The Department would find much difficulty in carrying out this recommendation by the use of any vessel in commission or undergoing repair, in consequence of the necessity of employing them in other and different service, and consequently submits the recommendation of the Board of Visitors to the consideration of Congress. If no congressional direction shall be given upon the subject, it will avail itself of all the means at its command to carry out this recommendation with as little delay as possible. The cost of this method of practice would not be increased beyond the present expenditure, while it would undoubtedly tend to produce improvement in the practice of firing, because it would require a shifting instead of a stationary target to be followed.

It gives me great pleasure to speak in commendatory terms of the Academic Board. Its members have been selected with reference to their peculiar qualifications for the positions they respectively occupy, and have thus far, collectively and individually, demonstrated the wisdom of their selection. Their distinguished professional and scientific attainments have enabled them to make a course of study at the Academy as thorough and complete as it is at any like institution in the world. The standard of professional education now reached by the young officers of the Navy who graduate at this institution will compare most favorably with that recognized by any of the governments, and assures a continued course of efficiency in the management of our ships, both in peace and war, and of a capacity on their part to deal properly with the difficult and delicate questions which frequently arise out of international relations and are often submitted to the decision of naval officers.

Since the introduction of steam in our war-vessels the Department has recognized the absolute necessity of establishing a standard of professional education in the science of steam-engineering of the very highest character. Not only is it important that the principles involved in the structure of steam-machinery should be theoretically acquired, but without practical knowledge of the building of engines and boilers and the best methods of their management at sea, it is impossible to provide security against the many accidents to which such machinery is subject. In these respects the degree of success has been eminently satisfactory. But in order that the department of steam-engineering may be enlarged in the circle of its operations and duties, the Board of Visitors recommend that cadet-engineers shall be furnished with tools and facilities, which shall include appliances for iron-boat-building "and for laying down the lines of vessels and designing the detailed parts of the same." Whether this method of uniting the two professions of steam-engineering and construction should be adopted, is a question which I hesitate to decide affirmatively for reasons which seem to me satisfactory. They are not necessarily associated, even in building iron vessels, inasmuch as one involves the building and working of marine-engines, boilers, and machinery, and the other the lines and plans of vessels with reference to their tonnage, displacement, sailing capacity, and entire structure, no matter whether they be of wood or iron. The mere working in iron and other metals does not necessarily make a steam-engineer a naval constructor, any more than does the working in wood make a naval constructor a house-carpenter. At present, therefore, these two branches of service are separate and distinct, except that under the law as it now stands authority is given to appoint, as an assistant constructor, a graduated cadet-engineer, who shall, in the opinion of the academic board, have exhibited peculiar fitness for that pursuit. This might be done without any necessary conflict, but is attended with this practical difficulty: that as the professors of steam-engineering are not educated as naval constructors, it imposes upon them the decision of matters not properly pertaining to their profession, and might place the cadet-engineer in the position of having to acquire a profession different from the one in which he had graduated. He might or might not make a good constructor, for it does not necessarily follow that the most ingenious builder of machinery is, in all respects, qualified to become a competent constructor of vessels of war. In all the European governments the two professions are recognized as entirely distinct, and in England naval constructors are specially educated in certain professional branches pertaining to the structure of ships, while those branches in which steam-engineers are especially educated are of a character wholly different. This policy is deemed preferable, as more consistent with the best interests of the service, and therefore I repeat the recommendation heretofore made by me, that Congress shall authorize the admission of a sufficient number of cadet constructors annually, as it has already done of cadet-engineers, so that after graduation they may have entire charge of that branch of the service. There is as much necessity for the one as the other. Chief constructors, at present, are taken from assistant constructors by promotion, while the department is left to select the latter from such ship-carpenters and others as may be recommended to it, and who may be supposed to have sufficient genius and talents to make chief constructors. Good and fortunate selections cannot be always assured so long as this practice prevails; and it is not desirable that it should remain a part of the permanent establishment of the Navy. The law confides to the Secretary discretionary power to make assistant constructors out of cadet-engineers, but I have declined to exercise this discretion, mainly for the above reasons. Two of these cadet engineers, however, have, with my approbation, recently entered the Royal College at Woolwich, in England, where they are pursuing a course of study as constructors, with such facilities as are furnished in the government dock-yards. The authorities of Great Britain admitted them, with great liberality, without the accustomed examination, and kindly accepted their graduating certificates obtained at the Naval

Academy as sufficient evidence of their qualifications. They are young men of fine promise; and it is confidently expected they will return, after finishing their course, qualified to take any position connected with the construction of vessels. In the mean time, it is very desirable that Congress shall authorize such steps to be taken as shall recognize the necessity of having a corps of educated constructors graduated at the Academy, in order to provide for the future wants of the Navy.

Authority is given by existing laws for the education of midshipmen and others as naval constructors or steam-engineers, provided they show a peculiar aptitude therefor. This is left discretionary with the Secretary. By the same law he is allowed to form a separate class of cadet-engineers, and otherwise afford them all proper facilities for such a scientific mechanical education as will fit them for steam-engineers or constructors. In the further provisions of the law, however, a practical distinction is made between steam-engineers and constructors in this, that the Secretary is authorized to appoint cadet-engineers to the number of twenty-five each year, but is not authorized to appoint cadet-constructors. This distinction is practically embarrassing. In the first place, when cadet-midshipmen are appointed from Congressional districts they enter the Service with the hope and expectation of becoming officers of the line, all the grades and titles of which are open before them. And thus entering, there is no authority given to compel them, at the mere discretion of the Secretary, to change the whole course of their professional lives by making naval constructors out of them, and thereby take them away from the line and attach them to the staff. Nor would it be advisable to confer such authority upon the Secretary, because in many instances it might occur that cadet-midshipmen would prefer the course upon which they had entered, while the interest of the Service, as viewed by the Secretary, might require them to adopt the other; and to force them against their will to make this change would not only be violative of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law which authorizes their appointment, but manifestly unjust to them. In the second place, cadet-engineers are appointed as such, and not as cadet-constructors; and they are required, like cadet-midshipmen, to render two years' service on naval steamers. Consequently, to divert them from the studies peculiar to this profession and turn them into another and different profession would be, in many cases, as unjust to them as to the cadet-midshipmen.

But the proper remedy may be furnished and the whole difficulty overcome if Congress will authorize the annual appointment of such number of cadet-constructors as may be deemed necessary to be educated as such. This will be simply to place cadet-engineers and cadet-constructors upon the same footing. Then each class will pursue the course of study adapted to its profession, and we may reasonably expect to realize within a few years the benefits of having well and thoroughly educated constructors as well as engineers in distinct professions. We shall then look to the former as other nations do—to lay down the lines and regulate the tonnage, displacement, and sailing qualities of our ships of war, and to the latter to furnish them with such engines, boilers, and machinery as will give them additional speed and secure perfect safety to them at sea.

I respectfully call the attention of Congress to the recommendations of the Board of Visitors in reference to the erection of new buildings and other improvements which they consider absolutely necessary. These are, a wing to the rear of the new building erected for cadet headquarters, a separate building for laundries, a new armory in place of a wooden shed now occupied for that purpose, and a new building for the marine barracks. These improvements are not estimated for, but they are deemed of great importance to the institution, and I unite with the board in recommending them to the favorable consideration of Congress. Approximate estimates of their cost can be readily obtained.

NAVY-YARDS.

For the details of work at the Navy-yards reference is made to the report of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, of which we give a synopsis. No new works have been begun or extensive repairs undertaken, there being no direct appropriations for these purposes. At Kittery the dry dock has been repaired. At Charlestown the rope walk repaired, and it can now supply the entire Navy. The caisson of the dry dock should be repaired. To the New London yard, with its fine harbor, attention is directed. Considerable sums have been expended in the temporary repair of the damage done at League Island and Norfolk by storms. The enlargement of the Washington yard and the improvement of the East branch of the Potomac is recommended, \$916.12 was expended in taking care of an old line of battle ship at Sacket's Harbor, which is valueless and ought to be sold.

THE TRAINING SYSTEM.

The importance of the system which authorizes the training of boys for seamen cannot be over-estimated. Thus far it promises complete success, and if persevered in will undoubtedly supply the Navy with a body of men to whom our ships may be safely intrusted while at sea, and upon whose courage and patriotism the country may confidently rely in time of war. No nation can safely intrust the keeping of its honor to those who do not feel that they owe undivided allegiance to it, and as the Navy has borne so conspicuous a part heretofore, and will undoubtedly bear an equally conspicuous part hereafter, in every measure required to preserve our national honor, all the means necessary to make it thoroughly American should be encouraged. The British navy has the reputation of being unsurpassed in its personnel, and as it has acquired this distinction mainly by means of its training system, we may be reasonably assured that by a proper development of our own we may obtain a like result.

At the time of the passage of the act of May 12, 1879, there were 945 boys enlisted and serving as apprentices. These were enlisted under a previous general law, which made it discretionary with the Department, but greatly restricted the exercise of this authority by considering the apprentices as part of the 7,500 seamen authorized for the Service. The recent act, however, authorizes the enlistment of 750 boys in addition to the previous force, which increases the whole number of seamen to 8,250.

Soon after the passage of this act measures were taken to extend facilities for these enlistments into the interior of the country, as far west and south as the States bordering on the Mississippi river, and as far northwest as the States bordering upon the lakes, while, at the same time, recruiting was continued in the seaboard States. The result has been more favorable than was anticipated, and 420 boys have been enlisted since the passage of the law, who for sprightliness, vigor, and robust constitutions are unsurpassed by any other like number of the same ages in the country. These added to those previously in the Service make the total number 1,365, nearly one-seventh of the whole body of seamen. Of this number, however, 625 of former enlistments have been placed for sea-service on board of several of our cruisers, and the Department has great satisfaction in being able to say that, in every instance where they have been detailed for that purpose, their conduct has been so universally good as to elicit the warmest praise from all the officers in command of them. Several officers have specially commended them.

Recent personal intercourse with the greater part of these boys has convinced me that they, with very few exceptions, are ambitious to distinguish themselves in the Service. Many of them possess a high degree of intelligence, and the education of all in an elementary course of learning is carefully looked after. As they mainly represent the industrial classes, and promise to be of much value to the naval service, it is worthy of consideration whether it is not desirable to adopt some line of policy towards them which shall excite a proper spirit of emulation in their ranks. This may be done by authorizing medals of honor to be conferred upon those who shall show themselves to be most meritorious. Something like this would tend very greatly towards elevating the moral standard of the Service, and stimulate them to put forth their best energies.

Complaints have reached the Department from some of these boys and their parents of the unsuitable character of the Navy ration as food. It is quite natural that these complaints should be made, for it is scarcely to be expected that boys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, who have been accustomed to home comforts and diet, will be immediately reconciled to food prepared for older and harder seamen. But the Department has no discretion on this subject, as the constituent parts of the Navy ration are regulated by law, and no substitution is allowed except in the cases of senior officers in command, and the mere exchange of coffee and sugar for the extract of coffee combined with milk and sugar. It is recommended that discretionary power be given to change the rations for boys so as to make them more suitable to their ages and condition.

No good reason is perceived why these apprentice boys should not be allowed their clothing without charge. At present the price has to be deducted from their pay, while all the soldiers in the Army are supplied with clothing without cost to themselves. The expense is trifling compared with the injustice of such discrimination, and I respectfully recommend that this inequality shall be removed. Strict justice requires that all seamen, in this respect, shall be placed upon the same footing with soldiers; but, at all events, that the apprentice boys should be exempt from this charge, which the most, if not all, of them are ill able to bear.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

Not alone with reference to naval vessels, but to those belonging to the mercantile marine, has it always been considered of the highest importance that proper precautions should be taken to secure healthfulness to their crews. As they visit the various ports of the world, they may, if in an unhealthy condition, carry along with them the worst forms of contagious diseases, and thus scatter pestilence and death, in the most infectious forms, throughout districts otherwise exempt from them. There is no convincing evidence that the yellow fever has been produced in the United States by any local causes in those cities and sections where it has hitherto prevailed. The facts furnished by the experience of former years, when it existed only in seaport cities, would seem to warrant the conclusion that it must have been imported by vessels from abroad, bringing it from those tropical regions where it had been generated among populations exposed to the influences of a warm climate, and where sanitary precautions were unknown. Whether the recent prevalence of this disease in the interior of the country has furnished any facts in disproof of this theory, scientific research can alone determine. And as science, in the solution of this important problem, is the representative of the whole country as well as of humanity, whatever is done in that direction is of national importance. If the assumption that the disease is not indigenous shall be found to be true, then our attention must be turned in the direction of endeavoring to adopt such sanitary and precautionary measures as shall prevent its introduction in the future. And if, on the other hand, it shall be ascertained that its germ has been deposited and left in a torpid state during the winter to be developed into activity during the summer months, then it will become still more important that some method for its destruction shall be discovered.

Little success has been attained, up to the present time, in demonstrating that epidemic diseases have a germ origin. Recent scientific research at Rome has given rise to the belief that the malarial poison in the Pontine marshes exists in minute animalcules, which float about unperceived in the air and water, and are susceptible, under proper conditions, of infinite distribution. The investigations leading to this discovery were conducted with the utmost care and precision, and whether the conclusions reached shall be finally adopted or not by the scientific world, they have opened a field for further experimental research. And if, in the end, it shall be ascertained that the yellow-fever germ actually exists, a way may then be opened for the introduction of efficient means of preventing the disease altogether, or at least of restricting its dissemination.

When this disease made its appearance on board the United States steamer *Plymouth*, in the summer of 1877, it was not attended with such fatality as to create any unusual degree of alarm. The skillful attention of the naval medical officers was sufficient to assure control over it, and the number of deaths was comparatively few. The ship, however, was subjected to thorough fumigation in the most approved modes, besides being exposed to the lowest degree of cold that could be reached in an exposed condition in latitude 44 deg. north. But the utmost care was not sufficient to prevent the disease from making its appearance again in the summer of 1878, when the ship was returned to a tropical climate. In the case of the United States steamer *Susquehanna*, some years before, the experience was substantially the same. Consequently the *Plymouth*, like the *Susquehanna*, was put out of commission, stripped of all her equipment, and yet remains in a proper condition for such further experiments as may become necessary. It is hoped that, as the disease did not reappear on the *Susquehanna* after the second winter, a like result may be produced with the *Plymouth*; but, in the meantime, the Department continues to employ, through its medical officers, all possible diligence in investigating the causes of the disease, the various and most approved methods of preventing its introduction, and the best means of purifying the atmosphere of ships by ventilation. With the means now at its disposal, these investigations must necessarily be more limited than is desirable, but they will be carried as far as possible. And if it shall be the pleasure of Congress to adopt the suggestion contained in the accompanying report of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and authorize the establishment of a station on our coast where infected vessels may be sent and experiments made to discover the best and surest methods of disinfection, the results reasonably to be expected would without doubt be more satisfactory. These are important and valuable suggestions; and although the amount necessary to put them in practice has not been estimated for by me, inasmuch as it does not constitute a necessary part of the current expenditure, yet, in my opinion, the same amount of money could not otherwise be better, if so well expended. I therefore recommend the adoption of the proposed plan, and do so the more readily because the trained experience and abilities of the medical officers of the Navy, the knowledge acquired by them in witnessing the effects produced by climatic influences, and their familiarity with the various conditions of the at-

mosphere in the several parts of ships, peculiarly fit them for this important work.

When an epidemic is prevailing very little time is afforded to the medical attendants for scientific investigation into the causes which produced it. Those to whom this work should be confided ought not only to be specially fitted for it by scientific training, but be freed from the care and responsibility of the sick, while at the same time they should have access to sick-rooms in order to make atmospheric observations, both with a view of ascertaining whether any organic germs existed and to mark the effects of fumigation.

The Department assigned medical officers of the Navy to duty at Memphis and the West Indies, who acted under the general direction of the National Board of Health. They rendered important services and gained valuable knowledge. It is desirable to utilize this experience and to prepare a greater number of these officers for the investigations above stated; and no better school for this purpose could be established than the station recommended by the bureau, at some point upon the coast where our ships of war could immediately resort for disinfection in case of epidemics of yellow fever breaking out. The ships could be made ready for sea again with but little delay, and in time of war the advantages of such a resort would be incalculable.

As the means at the disposal of the Department have necessarily limited the experiments thus far, investigations have been confined mainly to observations on shipboard, at shore stations, and in foreign ports, with a view to decide the relative merits of the various modes of artificial ventilation. It is necessary to health that the air should be kept in motion in all parts of a ship, whether stationary or afloat, and numerous contrivances for this purpose have been invented. Some of them answer the purpose reasonably well when a ship is moving, while they produce no perceptible effect while she lies at anchor, when foul air rapidly accumulates. Desirous of ascertaining the best of these methods, the Department, during the last year, while the United States steamer *Richmond* was undergoing repair, introduced a plan on board that vessel, which, after investigation, seemed to promise the most favorable results. Complete ventilation has been obtained by it, and it is believed that the *Richmond* is now the best ventilated ship of war in our Navy, if not in the world. During her recent voyage from New York to Shanghai, the temperature of her berth-deck varied from 67 deg. to 80 deg. Fahrenheit, and of her spar-deck from 48 deg. to 84 deg., so that the temperature of the air on both decks is about the same. Besides this method of ventilation, however, large quadrangular air-ports have been introduced in place of the small round ones so common in our ships, and these have contributed greatly to the admission of fresh air. The two causes combined have produced the most gratifying results and have materially diminished the sick-list. Although it would seem that the value of such a ventilator as that now upon the *Richmond* could scarcely be estimated, yet it is considered too costly to be introduced upon all our ships undergoing repairs without increased appropriations for that purpose. Investigations will be continued, however, with the view of ascertaining whether it cannot be more economically constructed, and it is hoped that among the great variety of plans some suitable one may be found, so that it may be introduced into general use, not alone in the Navy, but also among merchant vessels, where ventilation is so much needed to prevent injury to their cargoes.

THE RULES OF THE SEA.

The law as it now stands prescribes a set of rules for the navigation of vessels, which are designed to prevent collisions at sea and on inland waters. It is believed that they embody, in their general features, what has come to be known as the laws of the sea, and furnish, in the main, reasonable security against collisions. But in their administration some practical difficulties have arisen which deserve Congressional attention.

The ocean highway being free and all vessels being equally liable to the accident of collision, the most perfect understanding and unanimity is necessary in formulating rules for the guidance of vessels meeting and passing upon the sea or navigable rivers and bays. It is desirable that this unanimity should be international, certainly in so far as the navigation of the sea is concerned, that is, that it should be attained by similar laws enacted by all the maritime nations. General laws of this nature would serve as the basis for subordinate and separate national legislation. But inasmuch as no such unanimity has been secured by international arrangements between the United States and other governments, it is, in every sense, important that we should secure it in our own.

The mariners of all nations are separated into two completely independent divisions—the navy and the merchant marines. In every nation these two divisions are subjected to entirely independent control, so far as the exclusive interest of each service is concerned. But in all the nations, except the United States, both the naval and mercantile marine are affected by some mutual system of rules, governing both divisions. Here no mutual action has been secured, and if ever attempted it was a failure. Some means of making it a success should be adopted, and the subject is important enough to invoke the careful scrutiny of Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy is empowered by law to make rules for the guidance of naval vessels, but is not bound to consider the necessities or conveniences of the merchant marine, or to communicate these rules to merchant captains. The Board of Supervising Inspectors are empowered to make rules for the guidance of merchant vessels, but naval vessels are exempt from following them, and are not required to be notified of them. Foreign vessels are, by statute, exempted from both the naval and merchant rules, and follow only those of their own nations. Coast-Survey and light-house vessels are under the control of the Treasury Department, but are officered by naval officers, and have no rules for their special guidance except such as they elect to follow. Such an anomalous condition of things ought not to exist, and frequent collisions at sea may be expected while it does exist.

The rules issued some years ago by the Navy Department were exclusively designed for the guidance of naval vessels, and were prescribed without any reference to the special needs of the merchant service. The statute of 1877, with regard to the rules of the sea, was prepared without reference to the special necessities of the Navy, and naval officers have been left to discover, as opportunity offered, the differences between it and the former laws upon which the naval rules were based. As the inevitable result of this want of unanimity, both the rules governing the Navy and those governing the merchant marine are, in some respects, faulty, and their instructions in several points are supposed to be in direct conflict.

It is understood that new rules have been submitted by the English government to the United States, which may invite legislation. They have not been submitted for the examination of the Navy Department, and if they have been to the Board of Supervising Inspectors, no notice thereof has reached the Department. The presentation of them, however, makes the occasion a proper one for an effort to secure international unanimity if possible, and if not, for securing harmony in our own system. It is undoubtedly true that some method of joint action between the controlling author-

ties of the naval and merchant service is absolutely necessary wherever the interests of both kinds of service become identical. This object would, in all probability, be accomplished by the organization of a board representing the Navy, the Board of Supervising Inspectors, and the revenue service, to whom should be intrusted the decision of all questions in which the whole marine service is alike interested. The suggestion of this method is only made with a view to inquiry and whatsoever legislation Congress shall deem expedient.

OBSERVATORY.

The accompanying report of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory will show that it has not lost any of its claims to the public favor. Its services to the cause of science are of incalculable value, and, as it has already reached the front rank among the kindred institutions of the world, the question whether or not it shall receive additional favors and protection from the Government does not seem to be debatable.

I desire to call special attention to that part of the report of the Superintendent which has relation to the malarious influences to which the present site of the observatory is subject, and to add my own to his recommendation for the purchase of a new site. It is very desirable that this should be done without delay, not only on account of health, but because economy requires that the purchase should be made before there shall be a large increase in the value of real estate, which seems probable in the near future. There are 1,075,865 cubic yards of earth in the grounds upon which the buildings stand, which can be removed, in order to make the lots correspond with the grades of the city streets and a proper grade to the river front. The removal of so large a quantity of earth will contribute materially to filling up a large number of acres in the adjacent river flats.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No new ships have been commenced since those authorized by the act of March 3, 1873, but some of those previously built have undergone so extensive repairs as to make them comparatively new in all parts except their frames, and in the cases of the *Quinnebaug*, *Nipic*, and *Galena*, they may be considered as entirely new. Where the frames are of live-oak they have shown very little sign of decay, even after twenty-five or thirty years of service. Consequently, in the construction of ships of war we are, in some degree, behind the European maritime powers, although some of our vessels, as the *Trenton*, *Marion*, *Vandalia*, *Svalbard*, *Quinnebaug*, *Galena*, *Essex*, *Enterprise*, *Adams*, *Alliance*, and *Nipic*, are such fast sailers and good sea boats as to compare favorably with the best foreign vessels of war of their classes. The largest part of our Navy, however, is composed of vessels of the old types, and while some of them possess excellent qualities, and are equal to any in the world of the same types, yet the Navy, as a whole, cannot be brought up to the modern standard of naval architecture until we shall avail ourselves of existing improvements. We do not need so large a Navy as the great maritime powers of Europe. They are crowded so closely together, and are so perpetually engaged in contests for supremacy, that strong navies are as essential to them as immense armies. Hence they expend large sums of money in experiments, in order to add to the efficiency of their vessels of war, not only as regards their speed but their qualities of attack and defence. While, therefore, we have adhered to the old types of vessels, they have introduced new ones, supposed to combine these qualities in a greater degree than has hitherto been reached. But whether in these respects they have surpassed us, and if so to what degree, remains an open question.

We cannot dispense with a navy, whether it be regarded with reference to defence or in its relations to our commerce. None of the nations are in a condition to do without strong armaments at sea, any more than to do away with preparations for defence on land. Our position does not exempt us from the necessities common to them all, but rather demands of us, in view of our rapid growth and increasing importance, that we should promptly recognize and act with reference to them. The most of the vessels of war of the European powers are, like our own, of the old types, and not superior to those of our Navy. Those only of recent construction are of improved types, and of these we can avail ourselves in the future improvement of the Navy, as they have heretofore done of improvements made by us. With the view of ultimately securing a combination of these advantages with such others as we possess ourselves, I directed the Bureau of Construction and Repair, more than a year ago, to direct the attention of our naval constructors to the necessity of laying down the lines and preparing plans for new ships of war, with reference to the best modern improvements. Some of these have been already furnished to the Department, and others are in such an advanced condition that they can be made ready whenever Congress shall deem it advisable to authorize new vessels to be built. In the mean time, the preparation of these plans furnishes a favorable opportunity to our naval constructors to improve themselves in the science of their profession. It excites a generous and commendable emulation amongst them, which cannot fail to result in benefit to the Government, by securing such types of vessels, when new ones should be built, as shall compare favorably with those of any of the modern nations. It is not believed that any people in the world possess a higher degree of mechanical genius than ours.

Apart from the question of the plan and type of ships of war is that of the material out of which they shall be built, whether of wood, iron, or steel. For unarmed ships wood is unquestionably superior to iron or steel. A heavy shot striking near the water-line of an iron ship and going through both sides would cause such damage, particularly in the side where passing out, that it would be impossible to stop the water, and would probably result in sinking the ship. A wooden ship perforated in the same manner could be far more readily kept afloat, the advantages of water-tight compartments being the same in both vessels. The great cause of complaint and dissatisfaction with wooden ships arises from their early decay, resulting from a law of nature never yet entirely overcome. Many unsuccessful efforts have been made to do this, but thus far practical tests have not demonstrated the thorough efficacy of any of them. I have caused a process of preservation to be applied to a quantity of timber at the Boston Navy-yard, which promises satisfactory results, at least to the extent of greatly increasing its durability. It will, however, require a period of time sufficiently long to compare it with timber in its natural state, in order to ascertain its full value. If by this or any other method it shall be satisfactorily shown that the natural decay of white-oak and yellow-pine timber can be arrested so as to give them something like the durability of live-oak, it does not seem probable that wooden ships of war will be abandoned for those of either iron or steel. And if they shall not be, then the immense growth of timber in our country will be useful in the future, as it has been in the past, in the construction of our unarmed ships of war.

Although immense sums of money have been spent by European powers in the construction of heavily armed and armored iron ships of war, it has by no means been proved that the plans of these ships are superior to the plans of our monitors. The armament and armor are undoubtedly super-

rior, and the contest for supremacy between ordnance and armor is still going on. There is no reason now apparent for supposing that our type of iron-clad, when armed and armored in accordance with the ideas now prevailing, will be inferior to those of foreign powers. On the contrary, there is much reason for believing they will prove to be superior.

There have been no extensive purchases of timber during the past year. Only that required for special purposes has been obtained. There was on hand at the several yards, January 1, 1878, of live-oak 1,664,988 cubic feet, and of white-oak and yellow-pine 1,569,112 cubic feet. If all this timber shall prove to be of as good quality as was called for by the contracts under which it was purchased, it would be sufficient to build a number of ships of the *Alaska* class; and, consequently, with this large stock on hand, it will not be necessary to make any further immediate purchases, except for special purposes, unless Congress shall authorize new ships to be built. In this event, it will be desirable to increase the stock on hand to the extent of providing well-seasoned timber for future use.

In my last annual report I expressed the views entertained by the Department in relation to the double-turreted monitors now in progress of construction, and which were commenced under the act of June 23, 1874. I can only repeat what I then said, adding that these vessels necessarily deteriorate in value by delay in their completion, and that when completed it is believed they will be unsurpassed by any similar vessels of war in the world. They will add very materially to our defensive force necessary to guard the entrances to our harbors and protect the cities of our Atlantic seaboard. The Department has not felt at liberty to apply any of the current appropriations to work on these monitors. That portion subject to expenditure by the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering has been used in making the necessary repairs to vessels, engines, and boilers, and in building new boilers and casting new propellers. Repairs have been made upon 76 vessels, being small upon some and necessarily large upon others. There were 10 engines, boilers, and dependent machinery thoroughly repaired, 16 new boilers built, and 3 new screw propellers cast. The whole of this work has been well and satisfactorily done, and the details of it will be found fully set forth in the reports of these two bureaus. Such also is the case in reference to the entire operations of the Department, the business of each branch of the service being explained in the reports of the several bureaus. Taken together they show that the interest of the Government is carefully guarded and that of the service promoted. But for the general and cheerful co-operation of the officers of the Navy neither of these objects could be accomplished.

R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

The estimates of Commodore Jeffers for the next, are the same as for the last fiscal year, and are based on the actual expenditures at the several yards and stations, in fitting ships for sea and in the preservation of ordnance and material:

Labor, tools, materials, and fuel used in fitting ships, preservation of ordnance and ordnance stores, repairs to buildings, magazines, wharves, gunparks, tugs, lighters, and boats.	\$225,000 00
Torpedo service.	45,000 00
Miscellaneous items.	3,000 00
Civil establishment at yards.	11,886 25
	\$284,886 25

The past year has been one of great advance in developing the force of penetration of rifle projectiles and of concurrent efforts to produce armor of greater resistance with the same weight. In the case of the gun it has been done by the application of well-known principles, but increase of length and diminution of calibre are perhaps carried to an excess. With the reduction of calibre, the shell is necessarily of small capacity, incapable of inflicting vital injury; and combat would be of long duration as before the introduction of shell firing.

In naval combats the object is to lodge a powerful mine in the side, or in the interior of the ship, which requires a large capacity shell; to penetrate armor plates, small diameter and great hardness and tenacity of material in the shell are necessary. It is probable that we have not reached a final solution of the problem, and that nothing has been lost by our enforced delay. It is, however, quite evident that all the older systems of naval ordnance are obsolete, and monster iron-clads of less importance.

The progress of metallurgy gives promise of obtaining suitable material with which to construct our future armaments, whenever proper appropriations are made.

The monitors now building will each require two 10-inch rifles, which is deemed the most suitable calibre, as their projectiles will penetrate any vessel now built or building, which can safely cross the Atlantic.

The conversion of XI-inch S. B. to 8-inch M. L. R. is continued, as it has proved a very safe and efficient gun. The 60 pdr. M. L. Parrott rifles are also being converted to breech-loaders. The 80 pdr. B. L. has been mounted on the *Tennessee*.

The Hotchkiss magazine rifle, calibre .45, has been adopted for the naval service, and is now issued to ships. It is an arm of remarkable simplicity and efficiency, not likely to be soon superseded by later inventions, and is one to which detachable magazines hereafter devised may be applied.

With the change of calibre of the shoulder gun, it became necessary, in order to avoid confusion on board ship, to alter the machine guns to the same calibre. The bureau has, therefore, made arrangements for the conversion of thirty of the Gatling's to the latest and best model, which is much more efficient.

No funds have been available for the purchase of the larger class, such as the Hotchkiss revolver cannon, which now form such powerful adjuncts to the defence of ships against movable torpedoes.

The Torpedo School at Newport has graduated the usual class of twenty members. But little improvement has been made in either the offensive or defensive use of torpedoes. Some experiments have been made with a very simple aggressive torpedo, devised by Captain John Ericsson, to be projected from a gun of heavy calibre by a charge of powder, the force limited and controlled by the amount of air space. It was demonstrated that the torpedo pursued a course corresponding with the curved line of flight, the final inclination coincident with the angle of fall; also that the trajectory could be flattened, and the angle of inclination of the torpedo varied by the use of vanes or wings. Further experiments will be necessary to determine the conditions requisite in practical use.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

Since his last report, Paymaster-General Cutler has established at the inspection, Navy-yard, Brooklyn, a system for finishing and cutting clothing material, and making garments of the present patterns for the naval service. A room, with the necessary machinery, has been completed, and the making of the garments is being done by worthy and needy women, so many of whom are found in the vicinity of our

large cities. The clothing is issued on board vessels at its actual cost, and when the stock on hand of material purchased at high prices is exhausted, clothing can be cut and made at a less rate than it could be obtained by the contract system, besides being of better workmanship and more strictly in accordance with the prescribed uniform. By the establishment of this system, which has already proved a success, a very small stock of made-up clothing need be kept on hand, thereby saving the Government great loss in deterioration and destruction of such perishable matter.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

For the purposes of this Bureau, the Engineer-in-Chief, Wm. H. Shock, reports that \$800,000 were appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1879, which have been expended as follows:

For labor, repairs, preservation of tools, fitting vessels, etc.	\$539,730 00
For purchase of tools, stoves, etc., and for freights and incidental expenses.	220,362 20
For repairs on forage stations, materials, etc.	21,100 15
	781,192 35
Less repayments by transfers.	2,017 91
	\$979,174 44

Leaving balance of \$20,825 56.

Since last report \$104,797.82 have been under appropriation for deficiencies, and \$49,738.77 are due for work yet uncompleted. There was appropriated in excess of the sum required to meet deficiencies, \$26,739.15, which can be turned into the Treasury.

The boilers for the *Amphitrite*, *Puritan*, and *Terror*, contracted for under last administration, have been completed and received.

The report exhibits the character and extent of work done upon machinery and boilers of vessels since last report, embracing the *Alert*, *Kearsarge*, *Marion*, *Shenandoah*, *Svalbard*, *Tennessee*, *Wachusett*, *Michigan*, *Rose*, and *Jeannette*.

The Chief refers to the efficiency and reliability of the alterations made in the *Jeannette*, and commends Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher, at Mare Island, under whose superintendence the work was carried on, for his attention and untiring activity.

New engines and new boilers have been erected on the *Galena* and *Nipic*; and those for the *Mohican* will soon be ready. New boilers for the *Monadnock* have been completed and shipped to California.

The recommendation is renewed for appropriations for completion and erection of machinery on board the

<i>Puritan</i> .	\$120,000
<i>Amphitrite</i> .	230,000
<i>Terror</i> .	230,000
<i>Monadnock</i> .	235,000
	\$1,165,000

New machinery, boilers, etc., have been erected on the *Montanmorello* with satisfactory results, as shown by the complete reports of the Board of Engineers, appointed to test them, embodied in the report of the Chief of the Bureau.

(The report of this Board, which is very extensive, contains valuable data and plates.)

The Chief of the Bureau details the special work which has been done, in addition to the routine labor of fitting and repairing machinery, boilers, etc. Thirteen boilers and new engines have been made at the Washington yard, and three large screw propellers have been cast, aggregating a weight of 14 tons, utilizing, as far as possible, old material, scrap, and condemned propellers of obsolete types.

The departments of the yards under the cognizance of the Bureau, are in good working condition. Attention is called to the reports of November and December, 1877, relative to certain additional buildings and equipments required at Norfolk and Pensacola.

The new sectional dock having been safely transported to Pensacola, the Bureau renews its recommendations made in last report, to place the yard there in the highest state of efficiency.

Appropriations are recommended for the purchase of tools and machinery, as follows:

Pensacola.	\$10,000
Norfolk.	10,000
Mare Island.	5,000

An exhibit is presented of work required on the following vessels: *Adams*, *Alliance*, *Ashuelot*, *Brooklyn*, *Canandaigua*, *Despatch*, *Hartford*, *Iroquois*, *Junata*, *Lancaster*, *Michigan*, *Monocacy*, *Monongahela*, *Ossipee*, *Plymouth*, *Tallapoosa*, *Tuscarora*, and *Tantic*.

The reports of the Board of Experienced Engineers, of which Chief Engr. B. F. Isherwood is president, made from time to time on experimental subjects, are in the highest degree interesting and valuable alike to the naval service and the general public.

The results of the researches of the Special Board, composed of Chief Engr. Sprague and Passed Asst. Engr. Tower, communicated with the report, on the strength and distribution of material in boiler construction, reflect great credit on the Board.

Referring to the personnel of the Engineer Corps, the Chief of the Bureau reports the number of vacancies in the grade of 1st assistant, now existing, as quite large, but under the operation of the existing law, and by the reason of the high standard of qualification for entry at the Academy, a large percentage of annual graduates is insured, and the existing vacancies will be filled from this source alone.

The present system of competitive examination brings into the Corps the best talent, and as their number augments their influence, tending to increase the efficiency of the Navy, will be more manifest with every succeeding class.

What has been heretofore said as to the advisability of abolishing the rate of machinist is repeated, as it is worse than useless to expend public money to maintain a rate at a large compensation (when the character of talent is considered), to perform duties properly devolving upon a commissioned officer, and which should be carried on by him. Every vessel, as a part of her complement, should have one blacksmith, one boiler-maker, and two finishers, all to be given the rate of "engine-room artisan," and the pay of \$50 a month and the usual ration. The abolishing of the machinists, and the establishing of these new rates, will save \$45,000 a year to the Government, with an increase in the personnel of the Navy of 150 enlisted men.

A recommendation is made that the system which has been inaugurated of selecting apprentice boys who display aptitude, for instruction in the engineer force of vessels, be permanently organized by suitable legislation. By this means the rate of "engine-room artisan" recommended can be filled in a measure by men thoroughly competent to perform all the duties pertaining to the rate, and is an argument for abolishing the machinist as unnecessary, expensive, and superfluous.

The recommendation made in last report for some wise legislation providing for pensioning disabled mechanics is renewed.

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CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES.

THE Army and Navy are now about to learn what
is in store for them at the hands of the Forty-sixth
Congress. The Military and Naval legislation of the
extra session, last Spring, was not a full indication of
the disposition of Congressmen, for some of the mea-
sures voted upon had been initiated by their predeces-
sors. But now, at its first regular session, this body will
make its own programme.

The great fault of ordinary Congressional legislation
in Army and Navy matters is that, in place of taking up
measures suggested by the twelvemonth's experience,
most of the time is devoted to considering schemes
sprung upon Congress in a hair-brained way—schemes
usually so large or so revolutionary in character that
after wasting many days in trying to discover their
scope and probable results, they are dropped altogether.

A reference to the suggestions contained in the series
of annual reports which we are now publishing, will
show what are some of the practical measures of legis-
lation to which Congress might profitably devote its
attention. The most important proposition affecting
the Army is the excellent and very moderate plan for
improving its efficiency in the most economical way,
suggested by Gen. SHERMAN and heartily endorsed by
the President and the Secretary of War. This, in brief,
is to make the 25,000 enlisted men now authorized by
law apply to the line only, leaving Congress to make
provision otherwise for the details to detached service.
The few thousand extra men thus added to the Army
would be little more than an increase equivalent to the
growth in population during the half dozen years that
have elapsed since the 25,000 limit was fixed. The new
plan would accord with the popular belief that the
25,000 enlisted men are allowed to the fighting force.
It would obviate the objection of enlarging or altering
the organization, since it would merely strengthen the
subsisting organization. In one word, it would add, as
no other plan would so well add, a small but needed re-
inforcement to the actual ranks of the Army. We hope
that all friends of the Army will rally to this simple, in-
expensive, efficient and sensible means of strengthening
the national defence. It cannot be exposed to the
charge of finding new places for friends of Congress-
men, for not a single commission would thereby be
added to the Army.

Turning to the Navy, we find the subjects for legisla-
tion derived from the experience of the past year, fewer
in number, but not less in importance. We might
almost summarize the whole subject by saying that
Congress should begin to build a new navy. But with-
out going into the topic of naval reconstruction at this
time, we may maintain that at least Congress should
provide heavier guns for such existing ships as are able
to carry them. We are convinced that if Congress
would take up these and other measures suggested by
the several reports, and legislate wisely about them,
instead of spending days, weeks and months on the
supposed political bearings of the two non-political
services, it would make a nobler and more useful record
in this respect than any Congress that has met since the
war.

THE NIGHT ATTACK ON FORT MONCKTON.

It will be necessary to wait for the official reports of
the umpires before pronouncing definitely on the result
of the late naval battle at Portsmouth, England. One
good but unofficial authority has declared that the
laurels of the mimic contest remained with the torpedo
flotilla—that is to say, the attack; another good but un-
official authority says they rested with the shore party—
that is, the defence. Meanwhile, whatever the decision,
the sham engagement is full of instruction and sugges-
tion.

Briefly stated, the purpose of this action was to
demonstrate in what way, if in any, a position fortified
by submarine defences can be forced by torpedo-boats,
counter-mining, and creeping. An attempt was made
by a fleet to pass up an imaginary channel, 800 feet
wide, one side of which was represented by the sea-wall
running from Fort Monckton to Blockhouse Fort, and the
other by a line indicated by two tenders, moored
with lights for the purpose. The part next the supposed
shore was defended by mines, as one authority describes,
fired by observers on shore, who insert keys making the
necessary electric connection when vessels are seen to
be within reach of the mines, but which are not liable
to be fired by contact, and consequently do not inter-
fere with the passage of friendly ships; in fact, such
mines may be placed at such depth as prevents contact
with any vessel. The remaining part of the channel,
650 yards wide, was guarded by mines furnished with
blowing charges exploding mechanically by contact,
and also by those in which any contact completed the
electric circuits, and so fired their charges. It was there-
fore considered impossible for a fleet to pass up this
channel unless it could first clear away these obstruc-
tions. The submarine mines defended a surface of 800
square yards, aided by a boom protected with network
and impediments to foul the enemy's launches. The
fort is said to have had 32 contact mines and 49 others
to be fired at will; it had also two powerful electric
lights, so as to see what the enemy were at; to avoid
accident, the blowing charges consisted of only two
pounds of powder. The heavy artillery for the defence
of the mines was that inside of Fort Monckton. The
enemy was supposed to have cleared a passage 120 feet
wide through the outer obstructions, and to be operating
with boats to remove the remainder.

The attack moved forward with steam pinnaces,
counter-mine launches, and creeps; the defenders opened
fire from their guns as soon as the enemy was seen. The
officer ordering the fire, says the *Army and Navy*
Gazette, was to name the projectile and the length of
the fuse to be used, and the assistant umpire at each
gun to note each round, and whether in his estimation
the sights of the gun and the object aimed at could be
seen with sufficient clearness to allow the shot to score.
The umpires were not to allow fire in any direction
which might endanger the boats of the defence, and a
charge had to be ignited to allow the shot to count. In
the event of a guard boat grappling one of the attacking
boats, or vice versa, such boats were regarded as being
hors de combat, and had to proceed outside the limits of
the fighting ground, while to prevent accident from fly-
ing pieces in the event of an explosion against a boom,
a boat after having secured a charge to the boom claimed
immunity from capture, and warned off any boats that
came near to be in danger, this arrangement being based
on the supposition that a charge, if fired with Bickford's
fuse, would explode, whether the boat after fixing it
be captured or not. On a boat, however, claiming im-
munity for this reason, it was precluded from taking
any further part in the attack, and could not replace the
charge in the event of its missing fire. Explosions of
the blowing charges within 20 feet of any vessel or boat
were to be treated as disabling her, and as necessitating
her going outside the fighting ground.

Without going into the details of the combat, we may
say in brief that no sooner had the attack begun than
the defence caught sight of the whole attacking party.
At first the shore defenders seemed to have everything
their own way, and boat after boat was put out, under
the rules. But at half-past nine, half an hour after the
attack begun, they got gun-cotton charges and dynamite
into the boom and blew it up. Encouraged by this, the
boats crept about and cut mine after mine, while coun-
ter-mines widened the passage to 60 feet.

Looking at the various accounts, we should say that
the navy got the best of it. It is true that the actual
passage forced would not be wide enough for an attack-
ing fleet; but the answer to that objection is that in
actual combat, the battle would last all night, and, if
necessary, any number of nights. If 60 feet were not
wide enough, the passage could be made 100 by the
same means. Again, we notice that there was no actual
discharge of artillery. Had there been such a discharge,
the smoke would have helped to hide the attack from

the fierce electric light. This, in turn, would have retarded the delivery of the fire of the fort, and so enabled the cutting of the mines and other operations to go on faster and with less loss.

We should be glad to see some such interesting night torpedo battles carried out on our own coast. If they had no other effect, they would at least expose the slenderness of the defences of many of our harbors. But in fact we also have a very slender torpedo flotilla to attack with.

The inequality of sentences of General Courts-martial, and the need of a regulation on that head, is strikingly shown in General Court-martial Orders 67, current series, from the Headquarters Department of Texas. A private of Co. C, 10th Cavalry, was tried for abusing and threatening the life of a comrade, found guilty, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement at hard labor for one year. A private of the 4th Cavalry was tried for drunkenness on guard, using disrespectful and insubordinate language to his commanding officer, kicking at his superior officer; found guilty, and sentenced to confinement at hard labor for twenty years. Brig.-General Ord, the Dept. Commander, approved the sentence in both cases, but reduced the longer sentence from twenty years to two. Perhaps there may have been cases more in point than the two referred to as to the inequality we have mentioned, but there seems to be no doubt, from a review of Court-martial records for the past few years, that a system in sentences is much needed, and the abolition of the haphazard style now so much in vogue.

A strong effort is being made to transfer the Washington Arsenal to the line of the Army, and to make it simply a garrison for troops. The Chief of Ordnance naturally wishes to retain it, for it was of very great importance as a manufactory of military stores during the Civil War, and there is now stored there an immense amount of war material which it would cost a round sum to remove. General Sherman thinks that there should be at least a small garrison at Washington, for we have nothing but a small body of marines to call upon in case of an *émeute*, when an immense amount of damage might be done to the public property. The General thinks also that we have arsenals enough without this one, and as to the matter of the removal of the Ordnance stores, it would not be necessary, as they could remain there for the present, in charge of an Ordnance store-keeper. He thinks the store-houses could be transformed into barracks with little expense, and at present it looks very much as though his suggestion would be carried out.

We hope Congress will authorize the establishment of a new military post, about half way between Forts Buford and Assiniboine, near the Canada line, as recommended by Gen. Terry, who suggests an appropriation of \$200,000 for this purpose. This recommendation is approved by Gens. Sherman and Sheridan, whose remarks on the northerly advance of the civilized frontier are conclusive. Probably Wood Mountain would be about the best place for this new fort, and right in the path of the Sioux who come from Canada. An appropriation of \$100,000 should also be made to complete Fort Assiniboine, one of the most important in the chain of frontier defence. As an offset, Congress might next sell about thirty small posts which long since fulfilled their mission, and are now either in the heart of civilization, or are superseded by railroads and other means of transporting troops from other forts. Congress, however, should see that the forts are properly sold, and should for this purpose grant authority under fit restrictions to the proper department.

Up to this time the Secretary of the Navy has not appointed any one to succeed Commodore Febiger in the command of the Washington Yard. It is quite certain, however, that the position has been offered to Admiral Nichols, who has just been ordered home from the South Atlantic Station, and the Admiral has replied that he will consider some time before refusing the place. This induces the belief that there are some reasons why he does not wish to go on duty so soon after returning from the command of a squadron. It is said that among those proposed for the command of the yard is Vice Admiral Rowan, who was also suggested for the command of the Naval School. Commodore Temple would rather appear to be counted out, but he may yet be the man.

An appropriation should be made this winter for publishing surveys, as Commodore Whiting recommends, and, if necessary, for examining reported dangers to navigation in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Congress

should weigh well the recommendation of Chief Engineer Shock to abolish the grade of machinists, transferring their duties to others, and so annually saving \$45,000, while increasing the personnel of the Navy by 150 men. A sense of national gratitude should lead to the legislation asked for by Commodore English for the care and employment of "old, worn out men-of-war's men." There seems to be a necessity for new medical staff quarters at Mare Island. Chief Constructor Easby's suggestion that Congress should at least begin the construction of ships of a modern type touches a subject of the highest importance.

On the evening of November 25th a large audience assembled at the rooms of the American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia, to listen to accounts of the educational work for Indians, now being prosecuted at Hampton, Va., and at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. General S. C. Armstrong, Superintendent of the former, and Captain R. H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry, of the latter, were both present, and gave many interesting details of the work. One of Captain Pratt's pupils, a young man of the Kiowa tribe, who has been a pupil of both institutions, expressed his appreciation of the advantages extended to him and his hope to become a physician. The occasion was one of more than ordinary interest.

Among the names sent by the President to the Senate, Dec. 1, was that of the Honorable George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, nominated for United States Judge, 8th Circuit. The N. Y. Times says: "No doubts are entertained about his confirmation. The nomination of ex-Senator Ramsay, of Minnesota, to succeed Secretary McCrary, will be sent to the Senate immediately after the nomination of Mr. McCrary for the Judgeship is disposed of. The preferment of ex-Senator Ramsay for Secretary of War is very generally commended. His long residence on the frontier has made him familiar with military affairs and acquainted with most of those officers of the Army who have been kept constantly employed in active service."

The N. Y. Star of Dec. 1 has a long article entitled "Soldiers or Scullions," describing the little attention to military duties, and the great attention to menial duties required of our soldiers at certain posts. This may or may not be so; but if so, the law on the subject should be strictly enforced by commanding officers, and the soldiers protected in their rights and taught to respect themselves. Inspectors should look closely into this matter, for if the soldier is degraded, in his own eyes, much injury to the Service follows. Don't coddle him, but treat him as a man entered into a noble profession.

The Board of Officers which has been in session for some months at Governor's Island, devising better methods for lighting soldiers' barracks, mess kitchens, etc., have concluded their labors and forwarded their report through Major-Gen. Hancock to Washington. We understand the report is an exhaustive one, perfected by personal and practical experiments. It will be looked forward to with interest, and if adopted, will doubtless be favorably accepted by the Army at large.

Another has been added to the long catalogue of grievous wrongs inflicted upon the red man. The president of a Sunday school association in Indiana has written to the Indian Agent at Pine Ridge, D. T., asking him to employ Sitting Bull and eight of his braves to give "exhibitions in some of our cities and towns." No doubt the consent of S. B. could be obtained if he were granted the privilege of commencing the exhibition by scalping a few members of the association applying for him. He could thus realize the satisfaction Samson felt when he pulled the pillars of the temple down upon the Philistines who brought him out at one of their religious festivals to make sport for them.

In the JOURNAL of November 29 we quoted from an exchange to the effect that "the route chosen for the proposed ship-canal between Chesapeake and Delaware bays begins at Queenstown, Maryland, and runs across the Peninsula to Lewes, Delaware, discharging into Delaware Bay, five miles above the Delaware breakwater." We learn from an official source that no route has yet been chosen, but that Major Craighill, the Engineer officer in charge only forwarded his report in the matter to Washington a few days ago.

The Military Service Institute is about to offer a prize of a gold medal and certificate of life membership for the best essay on "The Military Relations of the United States on this Continent. The rules for the competition and names of judges will soon be announced.

Did Gen. Pope, in ordering Major D. G. Swaim, to inspect a lot of horses at St. Louis (S. O. 236, D. M.), intend to suggest that a little more "horse sense" was needed for the Judge-Advocate's Department, or is his assignment to this novel duty for a judge-advocate due to a confusion in the General's mind of equity with equitation?

Congress should not fail to correct the injustice of recent legislation on officers' horses and officers' fuel, the unequal working of which is pointed out by Gen. Meigs. A change is needed, also, in the laws about land-grant railroads, so as to allow officers mileage even when the travel is by law free to them; for mileage rarely if ever compensates officers for their travelling expenses.

Our correspondent at White River writes us that "Gen. Merritt, and one company 5th Cavalry, and six of the 3d Cavalry started back to Rawlins, Nov. 22; four of the 5th Cavalry, the 4th, 7th, and 14th Infantry remain for the present at White River. Our destination unknown as yet, may be our stations, or the Uintah. A post will probably be built here."

A "CORRESPONDENT" at North Platte, Neb., writing us concerning the use of more powder in cartridges for Springfield rifles, says he has made and employed with excellent effect in long-range firing a Springfield rifle, with which is used 120 grains of powder and 550 of lead, chambering out the old barrel to take the shell.

The object in ordering Lieut. Totten to West Point was to give him an opportunity to explain to the cadets the game of Strategos, in which he has taken so much interest, and it is not unlikely that something like problems in this game will be introduced into the West Point course.

Secretary Schurz has received the following despatch from Gen. Hatch, the President of the Ute Commission:

LOS PINOS AGENCY, November 26.

All investigation was stopped this morning by runners from the White River Utes, who state that runners from the Uintah Utes say that troops were moving to the Uintah Agency to make prisoners and that all the Uintahs had left for the camp of the White River Utes, who now refuse to come in until assured that this is not true. The Indians have been informed by us that the report is false and that the troops are instructed not to advance during the present negotiations. An advance of troops would close my further business here. Ouray thinks the story is an invention of the Mormon element, who are doing all in their power to create serious trouble. This will delay the commission six days until the White River runners return from the Uintah Agency.

LOS PINOS, Nov. 20, 1879.

To the Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

The advance of the White River Utes are coming in. Word is sent us that there seems to be more in the Mormon influence than we at first supposed.

HATCH.

A newspaper despatch dated Denver, Col., Dec. 1, says: "A despatch says that the White River Utes came into Los Pinos last Saturday and went before the commission. A new plan of examining the witnesses has been adopted, and a number are allowed to enter the Commissioner's room at once. They all wear arms, though concealed. The members of the commission and attachés all keep guns and revolvers near that they may be used on quick notice. Great distrust prevails on both sides, though they both make efforts to appear at ease and to inspire confidence on the other side. It is now said the party advancing from Utah, supposed to be soldiers, are Mormons. Indians are coming in from all quarters to Los Pinos, from six hundred to one thousand Utes being camped within a day's ride of the agency. Some Uintah Utes are present. The hostiles present are considerably agitated. They gather in knots inside and outside of the buildings, and the chiefs and head men constantly address squads of braves."

A later despatch states that Chief Colorow came, Dec. 1, to give his testimony, and then voluntarily surrendered himself a prisoner in the following speech: "General Adams has been an agent of ours and is now an officer of the United States. General Hatch is a high officer of the Government. Ouray, you are also an officer—one of us—appointed to settle this affair, and to part us who have foolishly and criminally gone to fighting. I here surrender myself. What more can I do?" He testified that he took part in the Thornburgh fight, corroborating the statement already made that he and Jack led the Indians in the fight. He states that the fight was an accident. The troops were trying to avoid the Utes by taking the trail instead of the regular road through Milk River Canyon, while the Utes were doing the very same thing to avoid the soldiers. They were much surprised when the command came upon them, and began the fight quite unexpectedly to themselves. Colorow swore positively that the Mormons had promised to assist the Indians in any war with United States troops.

A public meeting was recently held at Boston, in the Merchant's Exchange, to express sympathy with the cause of the Ponca Indians. There was a numerous attendance. Mr. W. H. Lincoln, of the Board of Trade, set forth the wrongs done these Indians, and addresses followed by Lieutenant-Governor Long, Mr. Tibbles, "Bright Eyes," and "Standing Bear." Mr. Atkinson presented a series of resolutions looking to relief, concluding his address by saying: "As we approach the day of Thanksgiving, and when we are rejoicing in the welfare of ourselves, our State and our nation, let us remember the warning word:

Of what avail the plough or sail
Or land or life if freedom fail?"

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the freest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

THE FOWLER WHEEL AND TORPEDO BOATS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of October 25, is an article read by Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., before the "Branch of the Naval Institute," at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, New York, in reference to the origin and building of the torpedo vessels *Intrepid* and *Alarm*, and introduction of the "Fowler Wheel" for use in the Navy. As the following circumstances attending the building of those vessels and the introduction of the "Fowler Wheel" occurred directly under my observation, I have to request that you will publish them. Most, if not all, of the data, must be on file at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., the Ordnance Office, Navy-yard, New York, or Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I.

First, of the "Fowler Wheel." A launch fitted with a "Fowler Wheel" was brought either to the Naval Academy during one of the examinations, or to the Washington Navy-yard, and tried by Admiral Porter, who was so favorably impressed with the action of the wheel and its possible adaptability for torpedo service, that the Bureau of Ordnance concurring with him in opinion, subsequently purchased the launch and sent it to the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., for use and trial. It was tried competitively with a steam launch of about the same size and power, fitted with the usual screw. The engineer officer engaged in the trial reported favorably for the latter, and, if I recollect rightly, decidedly against the "Fowler Wheel."

It was the opinion of the Bureau of Ordnance that the engineers of the Navy generally did not look with much favor, if any, on the "Fowler Wheel," though Lieut. Brown states that Chief Engineers Wood and Stimers did, and that the former suggested some alterations.

The launch with the "Fowler Wheel" was subsequently sent to the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., where, under the direction of Lieut. Commander Mathews (now commander) and the officers at the station, better results were had, the launch making, on a measured mile, about 7 knots per hour going ahead, and a fraction less going astern on the same line, with the helm reversed. This was satisfactory.

The bureau was fully advised that the screw or propeller now in general use was considered inefficient for many years before it proved to be a success, and of the opinion of engineers that it would never supersede the "Paddle Wheel;" and believing the "Fowler Wheel" to be susceptible of improvement, and as it gave a greater speed than the screw or propeller did for a long time after its invention, it determined to apply it (the "Fowler Wheel") to one of the torpedo vessels, for building which it was preparing estimates to be submitted to Congress.

It may be well to state here, that in all matters connected with the torpedo service and the building of the torpedo vessels, the bureau had the hearty approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy.

Second. The Torpedo Vessels. The Bureau of Ordnance, after consulting with the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Construction and Engineering, in regard to the cost of the hulls and engines of vessels of about 700 tons, with an average speed of 13 knots, and being assured by them that it would not exceed \$300,000 for each vessel, estimated for the building of five vessels, and asked for \$1,500,000 for that purpose. The bureau asked for five vessels with a view of having them built on different models, to be designed and built by constructors or experts, either belonging to the Navy or in civil life, expecting that one vessel, at least, would prove a success, and be a type for building others when needed. But Congress only appropriated \$600,000 for two vessels, and these it was thought advisable to build in the Navy-yards.

The Naval Constructors of the Navy were called upon for models, and when they were sent in the Hon. Secretary of the Navy directed a board to be organized for the selection of two of them, for the two vessels appropriated for. The board, as well as I recollect, was composed of the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Ordnance, Yards and Dock, Equipment, etc., Engineering, and Construction, and Naval Constructor Delano. The models of the *Alarm* and *Intrepid* were selected. The first, designed by Admiral Porter and Chief Constructor John Lenthall, to be fitted with the "Fowler Wheel," and the latter, designed by Chief Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, with "Twin Screws," who guaranteed she would make 13 knots.

After the models were selected, the Bureau of Ordnance requested the Bureaus of Engineering and Construction to make a close review of their estimates for the hulls and engines, in order that it might know whether the amount, \$300,000, appropriated for each vessel, would really complete them, and with a view, if the amount was found insufficient, to ask the Hon. Secretary of the Navy to submit the estimates to Congress, to say whether it would give the additional amount required, or have the building of the vessels abandoned. On being assured that the sum appropriated was sufficient to complete the vessels, the work of building them was commenced at the Navy-yards at New York and Boston—the first, under the directions of Admiral Porter, and the latter of Chief Constructor Hanscom, the cost of the work and materials being paid for by the Bureau of Ordnance until the appropriation was exhausted.

Neither vessel proved a success, so far as speed is considered, the maximum speed being but 9 or 10 knots per hour. But the *Alarm*, with the "Fowler Wheel," from her great facility in turning, going directly on and

from an object without turning or checking her speed, firing her two torpedoes and gun at the same instant, and ramming, if necessary, needs high speed only to make her the most efficient and formidable war vessel now afloat. It is to be hoped that the "Mallory Screw," which Lieut. Brown states is being applied to her, will give the speed desired.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.
NEWPORT, R. I., Nov., 1879.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PALLISER SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Will you allow me a small space for remarks on the letter from Captain Palliser to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, which you published in the JOURNAL of Nov. 22?

Captain Palliser takes exception to my placing his conversion at the foot of the list of guns from which I would propose that selections should be made. Captain Palliser had before him an article of mine published in the *United Service* of April last. If another paper of mine, published in the October number of the same magazine, comes under his notice, he will probably recognize more clearly the reasons why I place his gun so low; in fact, why, when proposing a plan for making a selection for future armaments, I exclude the gun from consideration altogether.

My remarks are all made from a purely naval point of view. I have in my mind such guns as we want for batteries of ships, and I do not consider any system of conversion fit for adoption that is not capable of applying the breech-loading principle. Any change that we should make in our armaments for ships that did not involve breech-loading would be incomplete, and, this being the case, I can but think that the time and money expended on the introduction of muzzle-loading guns is time and money thrown away.

Now, Captain Palliser will not pretend to say that his gun is capable of conversion to a breech-loader, that is, to a breech-loader with a proper length of bore, having the tube projected to the rear. His gun is essentially a muzzle-loader, and as we don't want a muzzle-loading gun we don't want a Palliser gun. I hope that I am not understood as denying the great increase of strength that is given to a cast-iron gun by the insertion of a wrought iron coiled tube. I do not believe that I am so misunderstood; but if we can obtain equal strength in another conversion that is capable of applying the breech-loading principle, that gun would be my preference.

The Ordnance officers of the Army are the best judges of what they require for Army purposes, and their experiments with the Palliser gun have been very successful, and the step which they have last made in introducing the tube from the rear, *shrinking on it a reinforcing jacket*, is a development in advance of what Captain Palliser has accomplished. This plan, now recommended by the Chief of Ordnance for all future conversions, is the Parsons' system of conversion which I have persistently recommended to the attention of the Navy. Mr. Parsons uses a steel tube and steel reinforcing jacket, which permits of the application of the breech-loading principle. In my report on foreign artillery I have recorded the trials (in one case *à outrance*), to which this conversion was subjected, and the results of the Army practice confirms me in the opinion that I had formed of the strength of the system. If the Navy will profit by this experience, always requiring as a *sine qua non* that breech-loading is essential for a ship's battery, we may secure a gun that will do credit to our armament.

E. SIMPSON, Commodore U. S. Navy.
NEW LONDON, Nov. 26, 1879.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1879.

From the best information we can obtain we think it probable that the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter will be brought up in Congress at an early day. Gen. Porter's friends in Congress did not think it advisable, for various reasons, to move in the matter at the last session. The proceedings of the Board which examined the case were to be published and extensively circulated throughout the country, and it was thought better to wait until those proceedings were printed and issued in an official form before bringing the matter up in Congress.

A review of these proceedings would occupy much time and space, for there are some two thousand pages of the evidence as printed; and to even give the salient points, or to touch upon the most striking parts, would make it necessary to print a small volume.

The opinions of Army officers at Washington are probably no better than those of officers stationed elsewhere; but at this point officers from every department are occasionally assembled, and by a little attention one is able to get at the drift of the sentiment of the greater portion of the Army in regard to this *cause célèbre*. Here the matter has been discussed by thinking and intelligent officers who served in the campaigns in Virginia, many of whom were inclined to believe that Gen. Porter could never have been adjudged guilty by a majority of the Court-martial by which he was tried, unless he had in some way failed in his duty at the second battle of Bull Run.

It was a long time before Porter could get a hearing, for Gen. Grant took the ground that he either had not the authority, or that it was not proper to do anything that might interfere with the decisions of the court or his predecessor in office. Mr. Hayes, however, cheerfully ordered the Board as soon as Congress had acted in the matter, and he made the remark that he should order a board that he was sure would do entire justice to Gen. Porter, and that as soon as he could get their opinion he should do whatever was fair and just and proper for him to do. No one has ever doubted that the Board was as good a one as could have been selected. Gens. Schofield and Terry were both Republicans and

Gen. Getty had never allied himself to any political party. This Board, after a patient investigation of the case, and in spite of all the obstacles thrown in the way of a fair consideration of it by the Recorder, made a report in which they stated that it was their opinion that Gen. Porter had been greatly wronged, and they went so far as to say that instead of receiving censure he was entitled to great praise for his conduct on the dates on which he was accused of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Those persons who may have doubted the correctness of the conclusions of the Board have had an opportunity of carefully examining the record, and no official document has ever met with a more patient perusal, both by the friends of Gen. Porter and those who were inimical to him.

The two points which have, perhaps, caused the most comment are the positive refusal of General Pope to appear before the Board as a witness—for his action amounted to that—and the evidence of General McDowell. The effect of their action has been to make strong friends for Porter of those who were formerly lukewarm; and there are not a few high officers who desire to see Porter appointed to the rank of Major-General, and with a date senior to General McDowell, and it is not at all improbable that this will be recommended by Congress.

When this matter comes up there will be some pretty sharp skirmishing, for it is said that General Garfield will throw all his influence against doing any thing towards restoring Porter to the Army. Mr. Zack Chandler was very hostile to Porter, but there is no one now in the Senate who will care to take Mr. Chandler's place in this affair.

At any rate, something is likely to be done, and we can only hope that the deliberations will end in doing perfect justice to the Government and to General Porter, without any regard to the cost.

That gentleman who always knows every thing has again been around, and he asserts now most positively that there are some retirements to be made among the chiefs of the bureaux of the War Department. The names mentioned are about the same as those who have been previously given. It is possible that the President has really determined to exercise his prerogative in this matter. We think it quite certain that Deputy Paymaster-Gen. Henry Prince has been already booked for retirement. Paymaster Samuel Woods, the next in rank to Col. Prince, has been ordered to proceed immediately from St. Paul to San Francisco to act as the Chief Paymaster of the Division of the Pacific. Major Febiger will be promoted to fill the vacancy made by Col. Prince, and Col. Larned, so long the principal assistant in the office of the Paymaster-General, will become the senior Major Paymaster.

As respects the retirement of Colonel Prince, we must remark that it was brought about mainly by the hostility to him of his commanding general. They had not been on good terms, and the General said most emphatically that he would not have Colonel Prince as the Chief Paymaster of his Division. He wished to have Colonel Woods, and he has succeeded in getting him. Perhaps there are reasons why Col. Prince should be retired, but if personal animosities are to guide these retirements in the Army, we had better have the Navy system.

The matters relating to the Ute disturbances remain about as they were last week. No officer of the Army had any idea that Gen. Adams or Gen. Hatch or any one else could prevail upon the Utes to give up those of their tribe who were engaged in the massacre of Agent Meeker, or in the engagement with Major Thornburgh's command. And Ouray knows enough of his own people to know that a surrender of the guilty parties has never been dreamed of, and any settlement of the difficulty based upon such surrender will not, probably, be made. But the President indicates in his message that he has an abounding faith in the persons of the Interior Department who are now managing the Indian affairs. The officers of the Army will respectfully disagree with him, but they will nevertheless continue to go out cheerfully and starve with hunger and cold in their efforts to accomplish impossibilities. The Ute question is far from being settled, and we do not think that any one here, except, perhaps, the Secretary of the Interior, anticipates any early arrangement of the difficulty. It is to be hoped that the mild weather which we are having at the East will extend to the White River Agency, for with the usual winter weather in those parts, Col. Gilbert's command could not avoid an immense amount of suffering.

EBBITT.

"WE OLD CUSSES."—From Washington, November 16, Gen. Sherman writes as follows to "Private Dailzell": "DEAR DAILZELL: Yours of November 11 is just received. In common with many, you misunderstand my connection with the subject matter. The opposition to admitting to membership in the Society of the Army of the Tennessee comes not from the regulars or generals, but from the younger and more active members, such as Hickenlooper, Force, Dayton, etc. Gen. Beem, of Chicago, has repeatedly endeavored to change the by-laws, and on a fair, square debate and vote has been beaten. In case you think you can change their opinions, write them direct, certain that when it depends on me I will vote for the proposition. Our meetings have been resplendent with genius of late, developed by the young men. Our late meeting in Chicago was as large as we could handle, and the originators of the society point to this fact to show that if we open membership to enlisted men it will become too large. Why not start another for enlisted men, and as we old cusses fall away the two would naturally gravitate together and become one. I doubt if your proposition to alter the existing by-laws would meet success. We meet next fall at Cincinnati."

THE *Agamemnon* and *Ajax*, of the British Navy, are to have their turrets armored with the steel-faced composite plates, costing \$250,000.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. GEO. H. THOM, Corps of Engineers, was reported in Portsmouth, N. H., a few days ago, on business relating to Newcastle Breakwater.

GEN. NELSON H. MILES, U. S. Army, and staff, left Bismarck November 24 for Fargo, to testify in the Burgier case.

At a meeting of the Council of the Pennsylvania Commandery M. O. L. L. U. S., held at Philadelphia Nov. 24, Rear-Admiral Emmons presiding, action was taken on a number of delinquents, who were ordered to be dropped from the rolls.

An exchange recounts the experiences of Private Christian Bowers, Co. H, 5th Infantry, who, after seventeen years' consecutive service, being recently discharged, drew over six hundred dollars, and managed to get through that amount in about ten days—the length of his spree. It is to be hoped he will be a better Christian hereafter, and not play his right and left Bowers so injudiciously.

THE wedding of Mr. Charles L. Hammond, Secretary of the Crown Point Iron Company, to Miss M. E. Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herrick Stevens, is announced to take place at Vergennes, Vt., on the 17th of December. The groom is a graduate of the Military Academy, class of 1876, being assigned on graduation as second lieutenant of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, from which he resigned September 16, 1877.

We glean the following news from a Bismarck *Tribune* of recent date: Gen. W. P. Carlin, lieutenant-colonel 17th Infantry, has left Standing Rock for the East; Gen. Tompkins passed through Bismarck en route to St. Paul from his official visit to the post on the Little Missouri; Lieut. W. P. Rogers, 17th Infantry, has returned to his post at Standing Rock, accompanied by his bride.

A new town in Keokuk county, Iowa, has been named Thornburgh.

DR. FRED. PHILLIPS, formerly a surgeon in the Navy, died at Dorchester, Mass., last week, of general debility produced by tropic fevers. He was a brother of Miss Adelaide Phillips, the singer.

THE sale by Wm. H. Vanderbilt of 250,000 shares of N. Y. Central R. R. stock gives color to the suspicion many have entertained, that the Commodore did not leave so much as is popularly supposed. The recent purchase of new rails for the Central in England instead of in America may have its explanation in obligations to English creditors.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* says: "We are sorry to learn that Lieut. F. H. Harrington, who has for a long time been in command of the United States marine battalion of this Navy-yard, will be detached from this station in a few weeks. He will go first to New York on a leave of absence, after which we suppose he will be ordered to sea service. He is very popular here with his brother officers, his soldiers and our citizens generally. Lieut. Henry H. Coston, of the U. S. Marine Corps, is expected home soon. He is on duty on the *Hartford*, which vessel will go out of commission at the Boston Navy-yard. His very agreeable and interesting family have been visiting in Portsmouth at the American House for several months."

A CHICAGO paper figures up a handsome profit to the city on Gen. Grant's reception. The number of outside visitors is placed by reasonable estimate at 75,000, each one of whom is supposed to have spent \$5 per day for three days, making a total of \$1,125,000. Four leading hotels alone estimate their increased receipts at \$30,000. The cost to the city, chiefly expended in decorations, is estimated at \$50,000, which generally went into the pockets of citizens.

MR. WREED says: "When California was about to be admitted to the Union, the slaveholders' party in Congress, as you know, were determined that the State should not have a free State constitution. Then, on the floors of Congress, Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, threatened what really took place in 1861. About that time I called on President Taylor at the White House, and he said to me: 'Did you see those d—d traitors when you came in?' I replied that I had seen some gentlemen, Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and a North Carolina Senator. 'Well,' said President Taylor, 'those were the men I meant. But the biggest conspirator of all did not dare to come.' I asked who that was, and the President answered, 'My son-in-law, Jefferson Davis!'"

THE principal editorial in the Omaha, Neb., *Herald* of November 22 is an obituary notice of "Montgomery Cunningham Meigs," whose death the *Herald* announces. We are happy to say that the report of the General's death is an error, and that we still have him with us. It is true, however, as the *Herald* says, that "it fell to General Meigs to retain this important position (that of Quartermaster-General) during the entire war, and while it was not for him to gain the glory and renown which come from deeds of valor on the battle-field, he exhibited in his trying duties military genius of no common order."

GENERAL SHERMAN, in a recent letter to Mr. James E. Taylor, of New York city, compliments that artist upon his execution of two pictures—one of the Custer Fight on the Washita in 1868, and the other of the Battle at Vermilion in 1863—styling them as "unusually good, spirited, and well conceived," and has purchased copies for his private office. In this letter Gen. Sherman remarks that in the most of war pictures the horses are "two fat; Army horses in battles are generally pretty well reduced in flesh and show their lines." The General's commendation of Mr. Taylor's pictures is well deserved. They are spirited sketches of campaign scenes by a gentleman who has had unusual opportunities for familiarizing himself with Army experiences, having been attached during the war to Frank Leslie's corps of correspondents in the field.

THE paper by Prof. Michie, of the Military Academy, upon

Education in its relation to the military profession, will be read before the U. S. Military Service Institute, Governor's Island, Dec. 10, at 8 p. m. The subject is an important one, and it is sure to be treated with ability and good judgment. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at the meeting.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "To the list of officers now in the Navy, who served in the Mexican War of 1846-1848, as published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of November 1, 1879, you may add that of Captain Daniel L. Braine, who served as Midshipman on board the U. S. ships *Mississippi*, *Cumberland*, *St. Marys*, and *John Adams*, and participated in the attacks upon Alvarado, Tobasco, Laguna, Vera Cruz, and Tusan.

THE Army and Navy Club, Washington, has reorganized for the season of 1879-80, for the purpose of giving a series of receptions—not to exceed four. Members of the club will be required to pay into the treasury \$10 by the 1st of December, and \$10 by the 1st of January. This will entitle a member to all the privileges of the club. Lieut. A. M. Thackara, of the Navy, is the secretary of the club, and we presume the receptions (Germana) will be given, as usual, at Marini's Hall.

A CORRESPONDENT furnishes us a graphic account of the marriage at Yonkers, Nov. 25, of Miss M. C. Hays, second daughter of the late Gen. Wm. Hays, U. S. A. (whose distinguished services during the war will be remembered), and Mr. H. Schuyler Ross, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. Navy. The bride was given away by Major-Gen. Hancock. The groomsmen—six in number—were furnished by the Army and Navy, Lieut. W. A. Hadden, U. S. N., being "best man."

A reception at the house of the bride's mother followed the wedding, which was an unusually brilliant and enjoyable one.

"REFERRING to your 'Personal Items,' Nov. 29, 1879," writes a correspondent, "your information as regards Rear-Admiral Wyman preparing a 'Navy bill' is wholly incorrect." The statement was made on the authority of one of the captains in the Navy, and as our correspondent does not favor us with his name, we are unable to say upon what authority this contradiction is made.

GEN. W. F. (BALDY) SMITH is in Washington, the guest of General Schenck.

GENERAL JAMES B. FRY, U. S. A., is expected to return to the East this or next week.

A STATED meeting of M. O. L. L. U. S., Commandery State of New York, was held Wednesday evening, December 3, at Delmonico's, where several candidates for membership were elected.

A SPECIAL meeting of the California Commandery, M. O. L. L. U. S., was held at San Francisco, November 7, when several candidates for membership were balloted for and elected, among them Brevet Major-General Washington L. Elliott, U. S. A., retired. Gen. Grant has just been elected a member of the Illinois Commandery.

THE Omaha *Herald* gives an account of a brilliant reception given recently at Fort Omaha, Neb., to Mrs. and Miss Royall, wife and daughter of Colonel W. B. Royall, Inspector-General Department of the Platte, prior to their departure for the East on a visit. The *Herald* says "the attendance was far greater than has been seen at any other social gathering at Fort Omaha for years," which speaks well for the popularity of the ladies in question.

THE wife and daughter of Capt. J. L. Davis, U. S. N., commanding the *Trenton*, on the European station, arrived in New York on the *Labrador*, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

THE death of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis will recall to memory his difficulty in Louisville during the war with Gen. Nelson, which resulted in the death of the latter. Many Army officers are familiar with the facts of this occurrence, but we notice the newspaper accounts are somewhat garbled.

GEN. THOMAS'S widow, who lives in Albany, refused to go to Washington to see his statue unveiled, saying that the sight would overcome her. She intends to go quietly this winter and to see the statue.

CAPT. HOWGATE is said to be forming a colony in lower Maryland, with a view to regenerating St. Mary's county. He and Mr. Norris Peters have together an island in St. Mary's River, near St. Inigoes, where they have already begun the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the colonists.

A FUND is now being raised in Washington for the relief of Lieut.-Col. E. H. Bailey, an officer of the old Army of the Potomac. Among the contributors are Hon. W. M. Everts, Secretary of War; Mr. Crary, Admiral Worden, Gen. Wright, Chief of Engineers; Gen. Parke and Michler, Col. Tourtelotte of Sherman's staff, Comptroller Knox, Gen. Meigs, Col. Rockwell, Elliott, and Vogdes, Capt. W. B. and J. M. Moore, Col. Bradley and Benjamin (War Department), Gen. Le Duc, Col. Carman, Gov. McCormick, John H. Haswell, and others.

THE *Nakomis Telegram* gives an account of a recent interview of Gen. John McDonald, of whiskey ring fame, with Gen. Grant. McDonald went to Chicago to see the General, and upon being shown into his room advanced with outstretched hands in his impulsive style. Grant gave no sign of recognition beyond a stolid look, and did not take the proffered hand. The caller exclaimed, with some surprise: "I am Johnnie McDonald. Don't you know me?" Grant replied: "No, sir; I don't know you, and don't want to know you."

THE employees of the Washington Navy-yard serenaded Secretary Thompson Saturday evening last, in grateful recognition of his uniformly kind treatment, and especially of his continuance of the work at the yard throughout the year without reducing the force or the pay. The Marine band furnished the music. The Secretary, in a short speech, re-

turned his thanks for the serenade and said it afforded him much greater gratification to receive such a compliment from the workmen than from any ordinary concourse of political friends.

THE Bismarck *Tribune* says: "Capt. Maguire, of General Terry's staff, arrived Sunday from above, where he has been in charge of the Engineer Corps engaged in improving the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. He went East Monday. Steamboat men who have navigated the rivers in low water testify to the great improvement made by this party in the river, especially at Dauphin Rapids, Bird's Rapids, Cow Island and Grand Island. Another season's work, with a liberal appropriation, will allow steamboats to run through to Fort Benton until the 1st of November, as well as insuring their getting through to Benton as early as the 15th of April; and, with very little improvement, the river above the falls to within ten miles of Helena can be made a better stream for navigation than the river now is below the falls."

THE marriage of Capt. H. Offley Paulding, Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A., and Miss Mary French, of Alexandria, Va., will take place in Alexandria early in January.

JAMES E. PRICE, well known in naval circles as a coast pilot, and for some years past attached to the *Tallapoosa* died at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 2, on board that vessel.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending Dec. 3, 1879: Capt. J. A. Snyder, 3d Inf.; Captain John D. Devin, retired; Major J. W. Barriger, Com. Sub. Arrivals at the Ebbitt House for the week: Army—Lieut. H. Rowan, 2d Art.; Lieut. S. C. Vedder, 19th Inf.; Surg. W. H. Forwood; Capt. L. E. Campbell, Q. M. Dept.; Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, 5th Art.; Lieut. T. S. Mumford, 13th Inf.; Lieut. C. L. Cooper, 10th Cav.; Gen. J. C. Tidball; Lieut. A. L. Morton, 5th Art.; Lieut. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf.; Gen. G. K. Warren. Navy—Lieut. R. M. Berry; Dr. G. E. H. Harmon; Lieut. S. M. Ackley; Midshipman H. M. Witzel; Lieut. W. H. Driggs; Lieut. J. F. Merry; Lieut. J. W. Carlin; Master H. S. Waring.

THE friends of Major McMillan will be pleased to learn that he has greatly improved in health since his arrival at Washington.

MRS. GEN. L. P. GRAHAM is in Washington, the guest of Col. and Mrs. Roger Jones.

GENERAL and Mrs. Blake, with the Misses Wood, will leave Washington for Florida about the middle of this month. Senator Kernan has rented the Blake residence on N street for the present session of Congress.

THE next meeting of the Army of the Tennessee is to be held at Cincinnati, the time to be fixed by the president and the local committees. Col. Ezra J. Dodd is to be the orator. The officers of the Society continue the same as last year, they having been re-elected by acclamation. The Society reports \$7,500 in the treasury.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER JOHN CORWINE, U. S. N., has gone on a visit to friends in Indiana.

GEN. ISRAEL VOGDES, 1st Artillery; Col. Franklin F. Flint, 4th Infantry, and Major and J.-A. David G. Swain, were reported in St. Louis, Nov. 28.

THE Walla Walla *Statesman* says: "Gen. Morrow, in command of the 21st Infantry at Vancouver, is evidently the right man in the right place. He is now endeavoring to cause an academy similar to those in the Eastern States, to be organized on this coast for the purpose of military instruction. We hope our delegate and the Oregon representatives will assist in this very desirable effort."

THE trial of Cadet-Midshipman Smith Salisbury for hazing, by General Court-martial, is in progress at the Naval Academy. Capt. Robinson is president of the court, and Lieut. J. C. Soley judge-advocate.

SPORTS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—The Cadets at Annapolis had their weekly practice cruise on the *Dale* and *Mayflower* on Saturday last, in a heavy gale of wind. A section of the cadets remained on shore and practiced with the big mortar. At night the cadets of the first class enjoyed a hop at the gymnasium. Thanksgiving was celebrated by athletic exercises in the presence of a large number of spectators. The following programme composed the exercises: One-mile walk, won by M. A. Orlopp, time 9 minutes; one-mile run, W. S. Smith, winner, time 5 minutes 2½ seconds. Throwing base-ball, T. S. O'Leary, winner, who threw it 329 yards 7 feet. Running jump and hop, Fred'k. H. Stahl, winner, distance 37 feet 6½ inches. One hundred yard dash, Byron G. Pierce, winner, time 11½ seconds. The three-legged race was won by Simpson and Leiper, time 14½ seconds. Robt. H. Woods won the one-quarter mile run in 1 minute 21-8 seconds. Fred'k. H. Stahl was the victor in the standing long jump, by jumping 11 feet 3 inches. In the running long jump Thos. H. Matthews was successful, having jumped 16 feet 10 inches. In the five-mile race, "go-as-you-please," Samuel A. W. Patterson made the time in 36 minutes 35 seconds. M. A. Orlopp won the wheelbarrow race. Geo. L. Dillman was successful in "throwing the hammer," and the "tug of war" was decided in favor of the third and fourth divisions as against the first and second. The most amusing feature of the exercises was the fruitless attempt to climb the greased pole, in which a dozen cadets participated. The regular programme ended here, and an impromptu football race was gotten up between the regular Academy nine and a picked nine from the cadets. The match was declared a tie. During the exercises of the day the Naval Academy Band discoursed music. Commander F. V. McNair acted as referee, Lieut. S. W. Very, time-keeper, and Lieut. M. R. S. Mackenzie and Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane, judges. In the afternoon the cadets were allowed the privilege of visiting the city, and many attended the performance of Pinafore, by Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and troupe, from Baltimore.

CONGRESS.

The first regular session of the 46th Congress commenced on Monday, December 1. The President's Message contains nothing of special interest to the Services. He recites the principal recommendations made by the Secretaries of War and Navy, and expresses his concurrence therewith: refers briefly to Indian troubles, and with regard to the education of Indian children at Hampton and Carlisle Barracks, says: "These institutions will commend themselves to the liberality of Congress and to the philanthropic munificence of the American people."

In the House Mr. Cox presented a petition of Major James Belger, U. S. Army, for the correction of certain errors in the act restoring him to his rank in the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Nothing has been accomplished by either House this week.

Among the important bills left over from the extra session, and which will come up for disposal this winter, are the following:

- To transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department.
- To amend the Revised Statutes as to authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States.
- To aid in the construction of the Maryland and Delaware ship canal, and to secure to all vessels in the United States service for all time the right of navigation through such canal free.
- To prohibit military interference at the polls.
- To amend acts relating to pensions.
- To increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States.
- Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.
- To reduce and reorganize the Army of the United States.

(Vienna Correspondence of the London Standard.)

MILITARY STRENGTH OF EUROPE.

The recent newspaper war between Germany and Russia having given rise to many speculations concerning the offensive and defensive power of several European States, some particulars respecting various armies which have been furnished to me on good authority may be read with interest at this moment. To begin with Germany, the reorganization of that army was fully carried out in 1866, since which time the annual recruiting has produced 1,300,000 men. After making due deductions for dead, sick, etc., the strength of the German army may now be fairly put at 1,250,000 men of the line, and the reserves and the 1st Landwehr, all of which are thoroughly drilled and ready to enter the field at any moment. These men are of various ages, from twenty to thirty-two years. Besides these, the German government can call out the 2d Landwehr and the Landsturm, which include the drilled soldiers from thirty-two to fifty years of age. These would, after making due deduction, number 1,300,000 men. All these 2,550,000 soldiers can be marched in twenty-four hours after their being called out, as all the quartermaster's arrangements are made in time of peace to enable this to be done. From this total must be deducted 200,000 for the fortresses, 150,000 for the coast, and against Denmark, and 100,000 for depots; so that 2,100,000 men are available for real warfare, and the last of whom would only require a fortnight at the most to be on the frontiers. The border fortifications on the French side are completely finished and are fully armed. They are furnished with large stores of provisions, and communicate with the interior of the country by means of good railways.

France has, of course, good fortresses also on the German frontier, and these are strengthened by smaller barricading forts, but, in addition to the fact that they will not be completed and in thorough working order before 1881, Germany has the advantage of a convex frontier which would facilitate concentric attacks, such as are regarded by military authorities as the most successful. The strength of the French army is, on paper, 3,600,000 men, but Sir Garnet Wolseley, as well as other authorities, calculates it as only about 1,800,000, among whom are more than 600,000 undrilled men. Besides this, the state of the territorial army and the Garde Mobile is so doubtful that France is considered to have ready for the beginning of a war not more than 1,000,000, of whom 400,000 must be deducted for garrisons, etc., leaving 600,000 really available for action. Russia's force, although given no paper at 1,800,000 men, can not, as was explained at the beginning of the recent dispute, exceed 400,000 men on the German frontier.

CAPT. VON SCHWERT, of the German Army, in a recent contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*, gives an amusing description of British Army uniforms. He says: "To see one of their tall troopers, wearing on the extreme edge of his head a little cap, about as useful as the pocket-handkerchief a lady carries at a ball, and a curious instance of survival, his legs incased in very tightly strapped trousers, and the upper part of his body in a very tight and very short jacket, with not a pocket big enough to hold even a sausage, looking altogether the picture of discomfort and smartness, my impulse is always to present the poor fellow with a petticoat to wrap round him. When I have seen a stout and rubicund field officer, whose short open 'shell jacket' displayed all the proportions of his portly frame, methought that the long frock coat worn by all branches of our own army was both more comfortable and more decent."

The occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina cost Austria, to the end of 1878, 50 officers killed and 126 wounded; 1,157 privates killed, 3,838 wounded, 335 missing, 1,879 rendered unfit for service otherwise. Of sickness, 2,333 died, 50 were killed by sunstroke, 27 committed suicide. These are official figures, just published by the war ministry.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE DISPERSING OF RIOTOUS MOBS.

How to disperse a turbulent mob by a display of military force has been a subject of much discussion among National Guardsmen. Valuable suggestions as to the best formation have been offered from time to time by officers distinguished for tactical knowledge and practical ideas, but no one of the various plans offered has met with general approval. To the proposed systems heretofore referred to in the JOURNAL, we this week add that in use by the 47th New York, devised by Colonel W. H. Brownell, and practically illustrated for the first time, Nov. 25, during the drill of the 11th Brigade. It is claimed for this formation that it is simple, strong, and in strict conformity with Upton's Tactics. Solid fronts are a terror to street mobs; they present an appearance of determination which at once commands respect, while a compact body of troops naturally inspires confidence in themselves. A large proportion of all mobs consists of persons present simply through curiosity, yet, who by their presence give confidence to the rioters, and it is reasonable to suppose that a demonstration from the troops would cause to disperse. In the system used by Col. Brownell it will be seen that provision is made for the accomplishment of this object, as during a march opportunities are offered at the intersection of streets for these spectators to retire. In addition to the "column of defence" the Colonel submits a formation for street riot duty for a regiment of infantry.

Before leaving the army details of marksmen will be made, sufficient in number to provide each company with at least four to act as sharpshooters, they will march, if their company is in column of fours, just outside of line of file closers, and if in line, in rear of the file closers. The regiment should be equalized into an even number of companies.

If ordered on the street for duty, and the place of disturbance is at a distance, it must be expected that crowds of people will be found on the sidewalks of the various streets passed through. Now, while these crowds may be entirely friendly, the experience of many, and the duty of the commandant, demands that every precaution be taken to provide for any emergency, and it is this that prompts the first formation, which is termed "flanked column order." Being in column of companies, right in front, bayonets fixed, colonel commands: 1. Flanked column order; 2. Form first and fourth (or fifth if ten companies) divisions; 3. March. At second command captains of first and seventh (or ninth if ten companies), command such company right oblique. Captains of second and eighth (or tenth if ten companies) command such company left oblique. Captains of odd numbered interior companies third and sixth (and seventh if ten companies), command such company right forward, fourth right. Captains of even numbered interior companies fourth and sixth (and eighth if ten companies), command such company left forward, fourth left. The third command, "march," is repeated by all of the captains.

When the left of the first company reaches the centre of the street, it will be marched forward, and halted when it has advanced company distance. When the right of the second company reaches the centre of the street, it is marched forward, and halted when uniting with the first company, the left guide of the first company stepping to the rear of the right guide of the second company, who shall be the guide of the division, and the dressing, if necessary, shall be on the centre. As soon as the division is formed, its chief will order a sufficient number of fours from right and left to rear (equal number from each flank), to enable the division front to march with flanks inside of the curb.

The interior companies will form the column, ordered, file closers darting through the fours, and sharpshooters passing around the rear to the side of the guide (in double time); the several companies closing up until they are united in column of fours, the head of each column marching in trace of the fours thrown to the rear of the 1st Division.

The rear division will be formed on the same principle as explained for the first, excepting that file closers and sharpshooters will place themselves in front, and fours from right and left be thrown to the front, executing right and left, forward fours, right and left, and conform to the column ahead, the division marching forward and completing the "flanked column order."

All officers, music, colors, signalmen, etc., will be placed in the interior of the column. The colonel wherever he deems his presence necessary. Lieut.-Colonel between third and fourth companies to supervise right wing. Major between fifth and sixth (or seventh and eighth if ten companies) to supervise left wing. Staff, non-commissioned staff, and colors in the centre of the oblong. One drummer between third and fourth, and fifth and sixth companies. Chief of 1st Division in rear of line of sharpshooters. Chief of rear division in front of line of sharpshooters.

Whenever the column is halted the rear division will be faced to the rear, by command of its chief (such division about face), and will be faced to the front at the command forward to the column. Should the column be attacked it can be halted, and colonel may command, 1. Flank companies; 2. Fours right and left; 3. March; 4. Flank companies; 5. Halt. The last command being given as line is formed, the rear division will face to the rear, as previously explained. If at any time it may be necessary to entirely drive the crowd from the streets and sidewalks, the colonel will command, 1. 1st Division; 2. Rear fours front into line; 3. March. At the command march, flank column companies will conform to the increased front, heads of column marching in rear of the flank fours on the sidewalks, and rear division completing its front, with the fours previously thrown to the front.

The above formation is provided simply as one of defence, marching to the scene of trouble, and prepared for any emergency. The principal fighting formation is termed "street riot order," and is simply a column of divisions, formed from column of fours, column of companies, or the flanked column order, the command for forming being prefixed with street riot order. To form from flanked column order, colonel commands, 1. Street riot order; 2. Flank companies left and right front into line; 3. March. At second command chief of 1st Division commands, 1. 1st Division; 2. Forward; 3. Guide centre. Chief of rear division commands, 1. Such division; 2. Forward; 3. Guide centre. Captains of right flank companies commands, 1. Guide company; 2. Left front into line. Captains of left flank companies commands, 1. Such company; 2. Right front into line. At command "march," repeated by all commandants, 1st Division will march division distance and halt.

Flank companies will execute front into line, from a halt, as explained in Upton's Tactics (in quo, excepting those belonging to rear division, and sharpshooters passing, in double time, around either flank. Rear division is marched forward, company distance, and halted.

When divisions are formed, the right guide of each left company will remain on the right of his company, and will be covered by the left guide of the right company, the guide of divisions will be centre.

Right and left guides of divisions will place themselves in rear of the extreme flank files of their respective companies, all officers and file closers in rear of the division, and chiefs of divisions, excepting the rear division, in rear of the centre of their respective divisions.

Sharpshooters, as the column of divisions is formed, will be placed in column (as in column of skirmishers), with equal intervals between the files of division, excepting those belonging to rear division, who will continue to march in front of that division. Lieut.-Colonel to be between 1st and 2d Division, major between 3d and 4th (or 4th and 5th should there be five divisions), colonel wherever he may deem his presence necessary. Staff, non-commissioned staff, music, and colors between 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th Divisions.

In this formation distances between divisions may be increased, or decreased, either uniformly or not, as circumstances may

demand. Sharpshooters, in either case, regulating the length of their intervals.

Being formed in street riot order, the column can be moved either to front or rear, by simply facing to the rear or front as may be desired.

Should fronts not be wide enough they may be increased with rear rank men on each flank.

If moving forward, and driving the mob, numbers of it will naturally break right and left through the intersecting streets, either for the purpose of attacking the flanks, or to escape the effects of severe measures from the troops, in either case the flanks, while passing, should be covered, and for this purpose is provided the following important movement:

As an intersecting street is approached, the command is given, 1. 1st and 2d Divisions; 2. Arms; 3. Port. At this command, should the mob be large and aggressive, the 2d Division may be moved up quickly to within a few yards of the 1st. As the street is reached the command is given, 1. 1st Division; 2. Companies right and left turn; 3. March. Each captain giving the proper command to his company. This being the quickest change of direction for a front, and being done promptly and resolutely, resolves itself into a rush on the mob.

The "turns" being completed, companies are halted just inside of the line of buildings. Should the fronts not be sufficient to command the street, they will be widened immediately with rear rank men, to extend the line.

Sharpshooters of the turned companies will secure positions (with cover, if possible,) wherever they may command a clear view of mob cut off, and select the leaders so that should firing be ordered they can pick off the most active rioters.

During the execution of the turns the column is still advancing and forcing the main body of the mob ahead of it. The 2d Division now having become the 1st and all other divisions have changed their numerical designation, and to execute the same as explained above, at the next street, again dividing the mob, and so at each street presenting new and fresh fronts, without unnecessary exposure, in fact each change being in itself a street attack on the mob.

As the rear of the column passes the turned flank companies, will be faced to left and right, execute column left and right, and formed to the front as the rear division, file closers and sharpshooters placing themselves in front, thus completing again the formation and shutting out the mob. Should the mob in the rear be violent, as the column has passed, the rear division of the main column will be halted, faced about, and cover the formation of the flank companies, which will form division between the one halted and the main column.

To afford free passage from front to rear for officers or messengers, for quick communication, all divisions, excepting 1st and rear, will cause one four to break to the rear from left of right company, the left guide of such company (who has covered the guide of the division), placing himself on the left of front rank, and preserving the interval necessary for the four. As the command is given to arms port, the 2d Division four will be ordered front into line (all officers in front passing through the interval before closing it), the left guide taking his place, as previously explained.

When a division ceases to be the rear division, officers, file closers, and sharpshooters pass through the intervals created in the centre, and place themselves in their proper places in the rear.

It is admitted that some exposure must exist. With the formation in street order it would be comparatively slight, as the divisions, should the resistance be severe, could be moved back to full distance or more if desired, so that missiles thrown at the 1st Division would not be apt to reach the 2d. Staff officers, colors, and music will pass through the intervals provided in the centre of the division, whenever the division they are in front of is about to become the 2d Division.

Should the regiment equalize with companies of sufficient size, the same principles can be used with platoons and companies as explained for companies and divisions.

Firing is left to the judgment of the officer commanding, but it is suggested that one drummer in each wing be used, and that a short sharp roll be given to indicate cease firing.

As the din in a street riot would prevent, to a great extent, commands being heard clearly, the commandant may employ his staff officers to communicate commands directly to officers, when the noise is so great as to render it difficult to hear. The staff officer, provided with a non-commissioned staff officer, to enable them to promptly report anything of importance; in this connection it will be remembered that intervals to pass through are provided in the column for this purpose.

Dressings.—The usual manner of directing dressings must be omitted in the face of an angry mob, and the habit secured in company drills of perfecting alignments be depended upon, the dressing in column being always toward the centre.

Sharpshooters.—When the column is in street riot order, sharpshooters will be constantly on the alert, and if the district is dangerous, watch the houses on the side opposite their flanks, and should a halt occur, will immediately seize any prominence that will afford them view of the mob, those of the 1st and 2d Division watching the front, and those of rear division watching the rear. Leaders of mobs are usually shrewd enough to know the importance of disposing of commanding officers of troops, and thereby in some instances, perhaps, cause demoralization. For this very reason, the knowledge that sharpshooters were with the column, would be apt to secure from the leaders of mobs a most profound respect for the troops they are resisting.

By these formations it may be seen that several advantages are secured, for instance:

1. A column consisting of an oblong, marching inside the curb, ready for any emergency, and which can be widened so as to entirely clear the streets.
2. The turns while in street riot order, affording protection to the flanks while passing.
3. The repeated changes of fronts caused by the leading division of the column being used to cover the flanks at intersecting streets, the 2d Division as it passes becoming the 1st, and so on to the end, one company or division is not required to bear the whole brunt of the resistance, as the changes occur as often as it becomes necessary to protect the flanks.
4. Frequent separation of the mob (see p. ---) respecting this feature it may be claimed that the turbulent element cut off would soon unite again with the main body, very possible, but it must be borne in mind that the most active of the rioters would be in the front, and to separate any from their fellows (even if but a party) would be of vast assistance in quelling the riot, besides affording a means of escape for many innocent people.
5. The piece being at arms port, is clutched firmly with both hands, can be used as a powerful pushing lever, and at same time be ready for charge bayonets or firing.
6. A continuous advance on the main body of the mob.
7. The simplicity of the street riot order as it can be formed from flanked column order, column of fours, column of companies, or column of divisions, etc., etc.

To reduce from flanked column order, form divisions, and then companies or column of fours as desired.

To reduce from street riot order, command right by companies, march, (or form column of fours), at this command officers, file closers, sharpshooters, music, and colors will assume their regular position in such column.

THE SEVENTH FAIR.—The second week of the fair in aid of the new armory fund of the 7th New York has been if anything a greater success than that of the preceding six days, and although it was fully intended to close on Saturday, Nov. 29, the pressure brought to bear on the management to continue one week longer was too strong to overcome, and so the announcement of one week longer was made. During the past two weeks from the hour of opening to the close of each day the building has been thronged with visitors, while the ladies in charge of the company booths have literally had no rest. The several companies have worked with night and main, and at present writing it would be very hard to determine which one would gain the silver service for the largest returns. Of course the company work is kept as a close corporation, and until the close of the fair none can possibly know the result. On Saturday, Nov. 22, the 23d Regiment visited the fair in a body, Mayor Howell of Brooklyn presenting the regiment with a beautiful sword, belt, etc., to be voted for and presented to the most popular officer of the 7th. This was one of the troubles the regiment sought to avoid, the committee declining several presents,

under the same conditions, yet this sword, coming as a formal gift from the city of Brooklyn, by its chief magistrate, it was accepted by Col. Clark. Now, who is the popular officer of the 7th Regiment? Echo, etc. The first day of the second week was "Army and Navy day" on which occasion Gen. Hancock and staff, with numerous officers of the U. S. Army and Navy on duty in New York and vicinity, were present. They were received at the entrance by Col. Clark and officers of the regiment, and after a vain attempt to guide them through the building the party broke up, each officer being taken care of by an officer of the regiment. It is needless to say that the Army and National Guard fraternized, the only misfortune being that the day would end and a parting had to be made. At 9 o'clock p. m. on this day Graf's band, which had been delighting the visitors during the previous week, was moved to the south gallery, their places being filled by the New York Liederkreis society who sang Meyerbeer's "Coronation March," a Rhenish drinking song, and Mendelssohn's "In Walde" to the very great enjoyment of the visitors, who applauded again and again. Wednesday, Nov. 26, was "National Guard Day," and as on "Governor's Day" the commander-in-chief S. N. Y. could not be present he graced the occasion with his full staff on this occasion. Every organization in the first and second divisions were represented on this evening, while from the organizations of the interior officers in "muff" vied with their city brethren in doing honor to New York's favorite regiment. On arrival Governor Robinson and staff were met by Col. Clark and the executive committee, and after visiting the prominent features of the fair, a levee was held in the Floral Temple, the representatives of the several regiments paying their respects to the governor. Friday was "Freemason's Day," the grand masters of this and neighboring cities attending, accompanied by a large delegation of knights templars in full regalia. Saturday was "Ladies' Day," and "tis no figure of speech to say" the building was literally jammed, and like the awkward squad in 1861 the visitors were compelled to "double up and go end ways." During the week the several booths were well patronized, while the voting for the swords and rifles went on without intermission, the result at the close of the week being as follows:

For the Army and Navy sword, highest votes: Commodore George H. Cooper, 323; Gen. Hancock, 315; Gen. Grant, 164; President Hayes, 141; Gen. Newton, 101; Gen. Sheridan, 120; Gen. Sherman, 69.

For the sword to officers of the National Guard the following were the highest: Col. Porter, 22d Regiment, 1,306; Major McAlpine, 71st Regiment, 1,183; Col. Ryder, 9th Regiment, 1,043; Gen. Varian, 3d Brigade, 324.

For the 69th Regiment's sword: Lieut. Springer, 9th Regiment, 326; Lieut. Pettit, 23d Regiment, 158; Lieut. Freeman, 22d Regiment, 119; Quartermaster Hess, 71st Regiment, 118; Adjutant Frothingham, 23d Regiment, 116.

For the gold-mounted rifle the following were the highest scores: Col. R. C. Ward, 23d Regiment, 426; Col. G. D. Scott, 8th Regiment, 415; Capt. Burke, Gate City Guard, Atlanta, Ga., 187; Col. J. Porter, 22d Regiment, 138; Col. S. Oscar Ryder, 9th Regiment, 127; Col. W. H. Brownell, 47th Regiment, 121; Gen. Grant, 70; Col. D. S. Steele, 4th N. J. Regiment, 68; and Gen. A. Shaler, 31.

Capt. Robbins' rifle matches have been most successful. The entries being unusually large and scores high, while *The Knapsack* still remains one of the main features of the fair.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK (BROOKLYN).—The JOURNAL's representative was treated to an oddity in the matter of company drill at the armory of this regiment on Monday evening, December 1. It was at first our intention to consider the organizations of the 2d Division after the manner of those in the 1st in our issue of November 15, but the attraction was too great, and we remained at the Portland avenue armory during the evening; so the 2d Division must await a future occasion. The singularity of the occasion referred to, was the drill of a company in the squad room with the colonel as instructor, and no other officer present in uniform. There were but twelve files for duty, although during the evening we learned that from sixteen to twenty files is the usual turn out of the company. The strangeness of the drill also brought out the question, where are the company officers? and we then were informed that its commandant being indisposed and no other officer present for duty, Colonel McLeer, rather than see the men dismissed, donned his uniform and instructed the company. The command was under arms, but from the method of handling the pieces the impromptu instructor was satisfied that preliminary instruction was most needed, and "stack arms" was given. The manner in which this movement was executed confirmed not only the colonel but the spectators that the "manual of arms" was introduced altogether too soon in the instruction of the company. True it has been executed worse; but not much. Col. McLeer then commenced a systematic course of instruction in the school of the soldier and squad, each and every movement being carefully explained, understood, and appreciated by the men. The marchings were next taken up in single and double ranks, the cadence being good, and distances fairly correct. Column of fours by the right and left; on right and left into line, single and double rank; advance company front, with wheelings, were most industriously taught by the colonel, the men fully appreciating the labor, and being most steady and attentive. The company was next formed in open order, its principles being fully explained, so that none present are like to forget them, and after a brief inspection the colonel in a delicate but decided manner called attention to the uniforms and equipments of the company, emphasizing the expanse of white shirt color, and the extent of watch chain exhibited by the men. We judge that hereafter the sergeant forming the command will make a personal inspection ere turning the men over to an instructor or commanding officer. The drill lasted one hour and a half, and it is safe to say was the best the company has had this season. It was, as stated, a curious circumstance, this drill; but from it may arise much good not only to the 14th but to many organizations in the militia of the several States. It proves that without the care of the field officers the very best of organizations may run wild, and that if company instruction is not properly conducted the regiment must suffer at battalion drills and parades. Systematic training is what is most needed in the National Guard, yet we are sorry to state that in many regiments the first rudiments are most thoroughly neglected, the men being rushed into the "manual" and company movements ere they have acquired the faintest knowledge of the "set up" and school of the squad. From this drill field officers might also learn that they are not alone chosen for ornament, nor for the mere transmitting of orders at battalion drills, but that one of their most effective uses is to attend at the armories during the course of company instruction, and by a supervision of the movements of the units of the regiment will be put through the same course, while their presence will compel officers to be deliberate, and not rush from school o school, ere the men have learned their A, B, C. Another good may arise to the 14th from the Colonel's attendance on this occasion. He found the other company, which should occupy the armory on Monday night, in a state bordering on demoralization, consequent upon the long delay in settling the question as to the competency of the captain (elect). There were but three or four men present and those in citi-

zens' dress, for the company is without an officer, the resignation of the 2d lieutenant having been accepted. The 14th have certainly officers enough to spare one, as a special detail to command this unfortunate company. However, "tis never too late to mend," and from this accident of Col. McLeer finding two companies on the same drill night without an officer present a new state of supervision may arise which, ere the season closes, will place the old 14th on a footing equal to the best in the second division. Recruiting is brisk and with the right kind of men, too, and if care is given to the selection of company officers and a proper supervision to the much needed instruction of the men, the war record of the regiment for drill, discipline, etc., will be repeated in company and battalion drills at its armory or in field movements.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—This regiment is directed to assemble at its armory, West 14th street, 6th and 7th avenues, on Friday, December 10, at 8 o'clock p. m., for inspection. The regiment has taken up the subject of guard duty, and it has been announced in orders that a guard will be mounted at the armory for instruction, as follows: From the right wing (D, F, K, A, I) Monday, December 29; from the left wing (B, C, H, E, G), Friday, January 9, 1880, at 8 o'clock p. m. Each guard will consist of one captain, two lieutenants, two sergeants, three corporals, and forty-eight privates. The officers detailed are: for right wing guard, officer of the day, Capt. S. M. Smith; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Moller and Hagan; for left wing guard, officer of the day, Capt. Cullen; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Lepper and Freeman. The colonel expects that these officers will make themselves familiar with the ceremonies, methods and duties prescribed in paragraph 818, Upton's Tactics, and be prepared to give practical instruction to the non-commissioned officers and sentinels of the guard. The first sergeants, sergeants, and senior corporals are ordered to assemble for theoretical instruction as follows: Co. D, F, K, A, I, Friday, December 26; Co. B, C, H, E, G, Friday, January 2, 1880. Roll-call at 8 o'clock p. m.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Military Examining Board, State of New York, which met at the State Arsenal on the 10th of November, reported favorably in the case of Second Lieut. William H. Marshall, 13th Brooklyn, and adversely in the case of First Lieut. Lyman A. Detrick, 15th Separate Company, Lockport.

—THE most attractive feature of the ball of Co. F, 21st New York (Poughkeepsie), on Thanksgiving night, was the competitive drill, which was in company movements, manual of arms, loadings and firings, silent manual, bayonet exercise, and musical manual. Twenty men were selected out of the command for proficiency, and from this number the two best drilled men were to be awarded gold monogram badges. The successful competitors were: Corp. Rikel, first, and Sergt. Zahn, second. This company has attained a high degree of proficiency and discipline, thanks to its able commander Capt. Wm. F. Boshart.

—THE New York World says: "It will not be a very safe operation for Major Bullard to purchase his uniform, as Commissary-General of Ordnance, on the strength of the *Times*' announcement that Governor Cornell had appointed him to that position. He had better wait at least a year before he makes the expenditure or celebrates the appointment. Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, who now holds the position, was reappointed last January for a term of two years, and there will not be a vacancy until January, 1881."

—GEN. GEO. W. WINGATE has received his discharge as General-Inspector of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y.

—THE annual inspection and muster of the Connecticut State National Guard is now being conducted by Lieut.-Col. Morgan and Major Stetson, of the brigade staff.

—THE 2d Brigade New Jersey (Camden) will parade in full dress uniform, at Philadelphia, on December 16, participating in the reception to Gen. Grant.

—THE monies allowed by the State of New York for the support of divisions, brigades, regiments, batteries and separate troops, under section 178, Military Code, have been made up by the Adjutant-General, and are now ready for payment on receipt of the abstracts from auditing boards. Heretofore May or June of succeeding years were the months in which this money was distributed. This is a new wrinkle for the new Adjutant-General.

—THE 11th New York will drill by wing at its armory, Centre Market, on Tuesdays, December 9 and 16, and Thursdays, December 11 and 18.

—LIEUT. GEO. LOESER, Co. F, has been appointed adjutant of the 11th New York.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE following organizations of the State of New York have settled their accounts with the Department of Rifle Practice, and will receive the new marksman's badges upon sending requisitions with their annual reports: 8d Division, Troy; 1st and 3d Brigades, New York city; 10th Brigade, Syracuse; 14th Brigade, Buffalo; Troops A, New York city; G, Brooklyn; Batteries F, Troy, and M, Buffalo; 17th Battalion, Newburgh; 23d regiment, Brooklyn. Separate Companies Infantry—3d, Oneonta; 4th, Jamestown; 6th, Troy; 13th, Warsaw; 18th, Glens Falls; also 2d Division, Brooklyn; 8th Division, Buffalo; 7th regiment, New York city; 14th Sep. Co., Batavia.

The following organizations have yet to account for balances: Troops D, Brooklyn; L, Buffalo. Regiments—10th Albany, 13th Brooklyn, 25th Albany, 32d Brooklyn, 54th Rochester, 65th and 74th Buffalo. Separate Companies Infantry—1st, Penn Yan; 9th, Whitehall; 15th, Lockport; 17th, Flushing; 24th, Ellenville; also 2d Brigade, New York city; Battalion Light Artillery, Rochester; 47th regiment, Brooklyn; 11th Sep. Co., Westfield, and 20th, Binghamton.

All other organizations are behind in returning their marksman's badges, and are not likely to get new badges this year.

COMPANY F, 22d New York, occupied Brinton range Thanksgiving day in competitions for the officers' cup and Camacho badge. The Cup Match was shot at 230 and 500 yards, five rounds at each distance, and was won by F. J. Fulgraff on 44 out of 50. The badge was contested for at 200 yards only, seven rounds, Sergt. M. E. Burnton winning with 26 points.

TEAMS from Companies B and C, 6th New York, shot for the regimental skirmisher's badge at Creedmoor Thanksgiving day, file and volley firing. Capt. Geo. T. Fielding's Co. C team won on the very creditable score of 186 points.

DR. J. L. FARLEY, 14th New York, won the Browe medal from Co. A at Creedmoor on Thanksgiving day, 200 and 500 yards, military rifles, on a score of 58 out of the possible 70 points.

THE Rifle Club 71st New York held its closing competition for the season at Columbia range, New Jersey, Thanksgiving day, with 19 prizes and about 50 entries. The conditions were: 200 yards; 10 rounds per man; and the following were the leading scores: W. Robertson, 41; F. May, 39; Sergt. W. Hamilton, 38; Lieut. R. D. McIntock, 37; Capt. W. C.

Clark, 37; Priv. J. McCahill, 36; Sergt. T. J. Engel, 36; Capt. G. H. Thompson, 36; Priv. H. T. Farrell, 35; Sergt. F. E. Stone, 33; Sergt. M. Vosburgh, 33; Corp. E. Demmler, 31; Private J. M. Young, 31; Private A. M. Cochran, 31.

DURING the class practice at Creedmoor, 1879, the 23d New York qualified 188 marksmen, classified as follows: Sharpshooters—those who scored 35 or more points in the first trial—7; first class—those who scored 25 or more points in the first trial—39; second class—those who scored 25 or more points in 15 shots, five for repetition at either 200 or 500 yards—35; third class—those scoring 25 or more points in 20 shots, repeating at both ranges—107. The sharpshooters and their scores are as follows: Corp. F. L. Homes, Co. C, 40; Adj. J. B. Frothingham, 40; Capt. W. N. Walker, I. R. P., 37; Priv. S. Ford, Co. A, 37; Priv. E. W. Seymour, Co. A, 36; Sergt. G. H. Morris, Co. D, 36; Priv. N. Taylor, Co. H, 35. In the contest for the Ogden medal by Co. K, at the armory range, First Sergt. Schou and Lieut. Stone "tied" on the score of 23 out of a possible 25 points. Shou's score being the best under the rules he was declared the winner.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10, M. D. A., Nov. 25, says: The division commander is pleased to be able to state that the reports of target practice at the several posts in this command, indicate, generally, that this most important branch of the soldier's instruction is receiving the attention which it demands. Practice by the several batteries and companies should be continued with energy during the winter season, when drills have necessarily to be curtailed. Tents and stoves may be used at the firing points when necessary—not to exceed two at each post. (The remainder of the order contains instructions as to the number of shots to be fired, etc.)

LIEUT. A. H. WESTON, Assistant Secretary National Rifle Association, reported at the meeting of the Board of Directors, that for about \$150 a nicely lithographed life members certificate on parchment could be procured if 150 life members would contribute \$1 each. He also stated that he had sent circulars to the life members explaining the object, from which 30 returns had been received. The suggestion was unanimously adopted by the Board. Those desiring these life members certificates are therefore requested to communicate with Lieut. Weston at once, as the photographs of Creedmoor should be taken ere the first fall of snow, and unless the requisite number of certificates are guaranteed, the work must be stopped for this season.

Co. A, 8th regiment, Massachusetts, practiced on the range at Newburyport, Nov. 29, with the following result, 200 yards, standing, 5 rounds per man:

Lieut. Adams... 3 3 3 2 4—15 Private Moore... 4 2 0 2 5—13 Corp. Choate... 3 2 4 2 4—15 Private Patten... 0 2 0 0 0—2 Musician Rowe... 4 4 4 3 19 Private Towne... 0 2 0 3 3—7 Private Bartlett... 4 0 2 3 3—12 Private Walsh... 3 0 3 2 2—10

At 400 yards, kneeling, Lieut. Adams scored 4 4 5 4 4—21, and Private Walsh 3 3 3 4 2—15. The other men scored more misses than hits.

MICHIGAN.—The annual target practice of the Detroit Light Guard was held on the Belle Isle range, Detroit's Island Park, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27, and as the match was altogether a family affair, the prize being a dinner, much pleasure was had by the men. The Guard was divided into two teams, one under Captain Beniteau, and the other under Captain Howard, both teams being scratch, as shown by the scores. The shooting was not particularly bright, still as it was only an anniversary and not for regular work, little fault can be found with the men. At 200 yards Captain Beniteau's team led with 152 to 146, but at the midrange Howard's marksmen were too much for their opponents, covering the lead at 200 of 6 points, and increasing their score by 11 points, and thus winning the victory. The following are the scores:

Howard's Team.				Beniteau's Team.			
Team.	200.	500.	Tot.	Team.	200.	500.	Tot.
Howard.....	21	16	37	E. C. Suckert.....	21	17	38
Glover.....	19	15	34	J. Suckert.....	17	11	28
Whittlesey....	13	13	26	A. Grant.....	18	8	26
Haines.....	16	10	26	Malcoumorne.....	7	16	23
Davis.....	15	10	25	Farnsworth.....	15	8	23
Hufnagle.....	16	6	22	Beniteau.....	19	4	23
Haight.....	12	8	20	Montgomery.....	14	4	18
Keel.....	16	3	19	G. B. French.....	10	7	17
Thompson.....	10	8	18	H. Tremont.....	11	4	15
C. S. Baxter....	9	7	16	Curritt.....	8	2	10
Miner.....	5	2	7	Meyers.....	4	2	6
D. R. Baxter....	2	2	4	Hertford.....	4	0	4
Fitch.....	0	2	2	Heidt.....	4	0	4
C. Tremont.....	2	0	2	Sheldon.....	0	3	3

Total.....249 Total.....238

After the supper in the evening Lieut. Farnsworth awarded the following prizes, each being presented with happy remarks, which were appreciably responded to:

Best score at 500 yards—An elegant gold badge, representing half of a cartridge shell, with a marksman inside in the act of taking aim, won by E. C. Suckert.

Best score at 200 yards—A handsome gold D. L. G. monogram badge, won by Alf. Howard.

Best aggregate score—First prize, a revolver, won by E. C. Suckert; second, a rug, won by Sergt. J. H. Glover; third, a revolver, won by J. A. Suckert.

Leather medals were presented to Privates Charles Tremont and Fitch.

CONNECTICUT.—The reports of class target practice in the brigade National Guard show that 568 marksmen were qualified during the past season, distributed as follows: General and staff, 3; 1st Regiment, 303; 2d Regiment, 158; 3d Regiment, 20; 4th Regiment, 84; total, 568. In the 1st Regiment the figure of merit is 51.04; number practicing, 612; per cent. of membership qualifying as marksmen, 42; figure of merit in 1878, 28.27; marksmen, 88; gain in marksmen, 2.15; in figure of merit, 22.77. Average score each marksman in 1879: "At 200 yards, 17.00; at 500 yards, 14.39; per cent. of possible score, 62.66. The 1st Regiment can properly be called the "shooting regiment" of the Connecticut State troops.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TACTICIAN asks: 1. When a military funeral is in march (say a company) who is in command, the captain or junior lieutenant? 2. In Hardee's Tactics I think the command was marched with left in front, and under command of junior officer. Am I correct, and is that the manner in Upton's? ANSWER.—1. A company would only parade for the funeral of a captain, and when practicable is commanded by an officer of the same grade. 2. The same rule applied to Hardee's Tactics.

G. H. F. asks: 1. How did Lyman G. Spaulding get the rank of lieutenant, he only entering the Navy in 1871? 2. Who commanded the frigate Congress when she was driven ashore in Lake Champlain, and what are the "galleys" referred to in an article in the JOURNAL? ANSWER.—1. Spaulding resigned as a midshipman in June, 1866. By a

special act of Congress he was restored as a master, March 3, 1871, and promoted in regular order to a lieutenant-general. 2. Benedict Arnold commanded the galley *Congress* on Lake Champlain, 1776. A galley is a low, flat built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars. During the Revolutionary War they were about 60 feet long, 18 feet beam, and 5 feet hold, costing when equipped from \$3,000 to \$5,000. The *Congress* carried about 80 men. The larger galleys were generally armed with a 42-pounder carronade and a long 24-pounder.

H. H. L. asks: Should Gen. Sherman die, or resign from his present office of General of the Army, would Gen. Sher-

dan succeed him in the same grade and rank? ANSWER.—Under existing law the grades of general and lieutenant-general cease when the present incumbents vacate them by death or other casualty.

U. S. R. M., asks: 1. What is the pay of Revenue Marine officers of the line, and where can I get the uniform regulations of the United States Revenue Marine? 2. What is meant by the Naval Establishment of 1794, and how many officers were commissioned that year? 3. Were there any officers or ships in the naval service of the U. S. in 1790.—ANS.—1. On duty: Captain, \$2,500; 1st Lieut., \$1,800; 2d Lieut., \$1,500; 3d Lieut., \$1,200. Not on duty: Cap-

tain, \$1,800; 1st Lieutenant, \$1,500; 2d Lieutenant, \$1,200; 3d Lieutenant, \$900. Each officer while on duty is entitled to one ration a day—the commutation price or money value of which is thirty cents. The uniform regulations can probably be had by applying to the Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, Treasury Department, Washington. 2. The term, "Naval Establishment," used in 1794, in its general sense, means all that relates to the Navy—officers, men, vessels, yards, and stations. 3. It is not probable that any officers were commissioned in 1794 in the Navy. The records of the Navy Department go back to 1798 only, the date of its organization. An act of March 27, 1794, authorized the pro-

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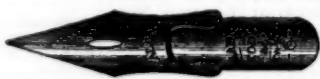
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curement of 4 ships of 44 guns each, and 2 ships of 36 guns each. Complement of commission officers of each of the first named: 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant marines, 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon, 2 surgeon's-mates. Complement of each of the second named: 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 lieutenant marines, 1 surgeon, 1 surgeon's-mate. In addition to the above each vessel was allowed the following warrant officers: 1 sailing master, 1 purser, 1 boatswain, 1 gunner, 1 sailmaker, 1 carpenter, and 5 midshipmen. The probable number of officers in the service when these vessels were ready, can be calculated from the above data. From 1785 to 1797 there seems to have been no Navy, although several of the States maintained small cruisers of their own.

The crew of a life-saving station, while patrolling the beach near Sandy Hook, saw a veritable sea serpent four hundred feet long, which performed along the shore within a few hundred feet of the life-saving crew, who examined it with their glasses, and they declare officially that it was an unmistakable snake of the dimensions aforesaid, and with eyes larger than saucers.

The Central Military Prison at Spandau is a colossal

building, with a tower 92 feet high, affording accommodation for 400 prisoners. The entire building will be completed on the 1st of December, 1880, and occupied on the 1st of April following.

INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.—M. le Faure relates that a short while ago he visited the Polygon of Cercottes, near Orleans, to witness some gunnery and rifle practice, undertaken with the view of testing the relative merits of infantry and artillery. The following was the result of the trials: 1. Two echelons of infantry were represented with an extension of 120 metres. The first echelon was formed by a chain of skirmishers with supports, and was represented by a continuous and very distinct line of boards, painted white, about 70 centimetres (2½ to 1 inch) high, the infantry being supposed to be kneeling. At a distance of 600 metres to the rear of the "fighting" line was posted a second echelon, consisting of two companies of 250 men, massed in column. This column was represented by planks, imitating, without interval, the position of men lying down. Three large posts, painted white, were

placed in front of the column to indicate its position. These preliminaries having been accomplished, three field batteries—two of 90 and one of 95—took up position in front of the motionless line of skirmishers, at a distance known and measured—1,200 metres. The fire was opened with three kinds of projectiles—7 projectiles per gun fired at the skirmishers by the two batteries of 70; while the battery of 95, at a distance of 1,800 metres from the supports fired 7 shells per gun at the men lying down. Directly the fire was over there was a rush to examine the planks, and to the great astonishment of General Miribel and his gunners, who thought that everything must have been destroyed, it was found that in the first continuous and motionless line only 27 men had been touched. And the ground was perfectly well known; there had been a rehearsal a couple of days before, and the gunners, pointers, and officers had all been carefully selected. The second experiment was not less interesting. A force of 200 infantry was drawn up in front of a sham battery, in which intervals were allowed between the six pieces. The distance was 1,000 metres. Without any preparation, fire was opened, at will, and on command; ten shots

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is broken, or a screw lost, you have only to send to the factory, or a dealer in the arm; the part sent you by mail is sure to fit, and the expense is inconsiderable. In no other country has such precision ever been even ventured upon. These guns are all thoroughly tested at the factory, and they are as good Shooting Guns as it is possible to make. They are much less in price than the imported guns. Come and see them, or order on approval. This means we will forward the gun C. O. D., permitting two days for trial, by depositing the amount of our bill and their charges with the Express Co. before the two days expire, if you return the gun in good order they will refund to you, less the freight both ways. We have also Remington and Parker's Double Breech-Loaders, Remington's Single Breech-Loaders, Remington's Saloon and Hunting Breech-Loading Rifles. A full variety of Belgian and English Breech and Muzzle-Loaders, and from the lowest prices to the best that can be had. An extended assortment of Implements, Gunpowder, Tatham's Soft and Chilled Shot, shells (brass and paper), Glass Balls, Bogardus Traps, etc. WE ARE THE ONLY AGENTS WEST OF NEW YORK FOR SHARPS RIFLES. For prices and further details correspond with us

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were fired by each man, and the battery was entirely destroyed. The men had not been picked, and they knew nothing of the distance. The result, says M. le Faure, produced a profound sensation, for it proves conclusively that field guns are absolutely powerless, when opposed to infantry well instructed and well commanded. However this may be, it is a well-known fact that artillery exercises an immense effect in unsteady nerves of young soldiers, and the probability is that in real fighting, there would be a greater difference between the results obtained at Cercottes as regards the infantry than as regards the artillery.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE German papers give particulars of a curious shooting match between infantry and cavalry of the Imperial army. Both the foot and mounted branches are now armed with breech-loaders, the cavalry having carbines. The wager was that, at a distance of 600 metres, seventy-five Hussars of the Liefer regiment would make with their carbines a higher score than fifty of the best shots of a Brandenburg Fusilier regiment armed with the Manser rifle. Three shots each were to be fired. With 150 shots the infantry scored 196, and with 225 shots the Hussars made 107 points, showing 70 per cent. for the former and 47.5 per cent. for the latter. Only forty-four of the infantry shots missed the target, and

118 of the cavalry. When all is considered the cavalry made a very good show.

THE new uniform on trial in the French army (to which we alluded last week) gives great dissatisfaction to the troops, and is severely criticized by connoisseurs. The chief attack is directed against the helmet, which is a cross between the English police hat and the Prussian pickelhaube, having a brim hanging in front over the eyes, and one behind covering the neck. Altogether, it is said to be too much of a Prussian imitation, making the Gallic warrior look as if he hailed from Berlin.

A THIRD unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Czar Alexander was made on the night of Dec. 1. The conspirators bought a house near the railroad entering Moscow, run a tunnel 150 feet to and under the track, where a mine was placed and exploded by electricity, the wires running to a battery in an outhouse. A baggage train was blown up, instead of the train carrying the Emperor. The baggage train of fourteen carriages and two locomotives was despatched half an hour before the train carrying the Emperor, but by a fortunate chance the Czar's train overtook the baggage train, passed and left it some distance behind. In an address to the municipal authorities the Czar said: "Anxious only for the welfare of Russia, I have placed myself in

the hands of Providence; but sedition must be exterminated. I appeal therefore to you and all right-minded people to aid me in the eradication of this evil which has taken root in Russia."

In spite of the sharpest rivalry, the "St. Nicholas" hotel, of New York, has retained its pristine importance, and has the most powerful hold on the public. The rates have been reduced in accordance with the times, but the standard of the hotel has been even made higher than before. A restless ambition to make this the perfection of modern hotels has kept up the rank to the highest, and no public house is more quoted at home and abroad. Table, apartments, furniture, and attendance, are simply beyond criticism.

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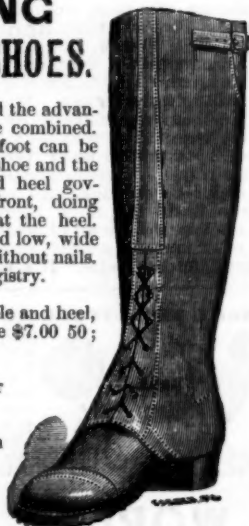
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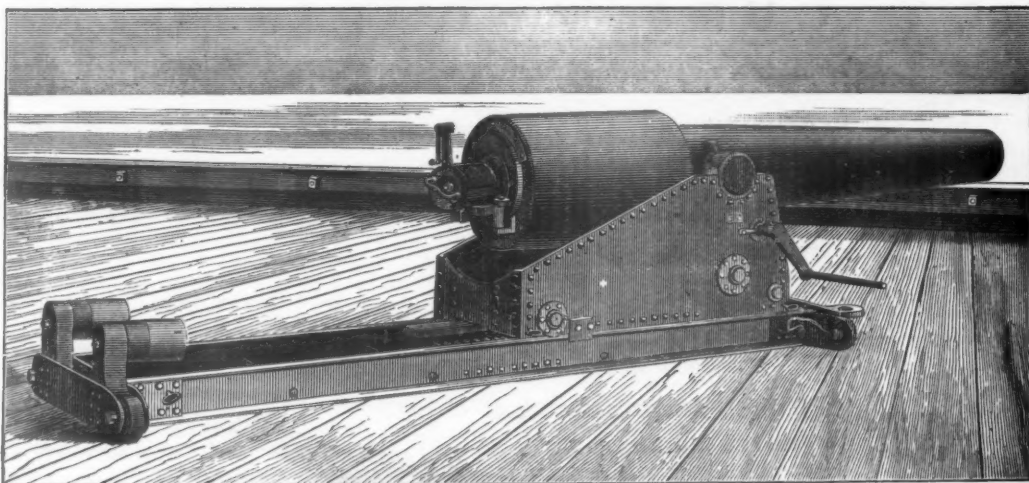
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LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, '77.
Total income \$2,868,282.00
Total disbursements for death claims, endowments, distributions of surplus, etc. 1,437,100.36
Total cash assets, as per Insurance Commissioner's report 14,464,920.20
Total surplus, do. do. do. 1,331,073.68

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it.

New Policies issued 1,871. Terminated, 1,605.

The Directors Annual Report, containing a detailed statement, together with the results of the investigation of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts can be obtained at the

Office of the Company,
Post Office Square.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 156 and 158 BROADWAY, New York.
Assets, \$10,098,000. Divisible Surplus, \$1,768,000.
HENRY STOKES, Pres. T. L. HALSLEY, Secy.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS desiring to insure their lives in an Old and Well Established Co. will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late 3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury),
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 25 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

Having been 3d Auditor of the United States Treasury for nearly six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Will give Special Attention to all business connected with the Settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Collections made in the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina. Refers to Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor General U. S., Washington, D. C.; Hon. James Gillilan, Treasurer of the U. S.; Hon. B. French, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. H. race Austin, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. S. J. W. Tabor, 4th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. J. Jacob Elia, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. J. M. McGrew, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

